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## **Southeast Asia Report**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

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10 OCTOBER 1986

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

## CONTENTS

## LAOS

Overview of USSR Aid Since 1975 (VIENTIANE MAI, 28 Jun 86) .....	1
Teachers' Low Pay, Poor Performance Discussed (VIENTIANE MAI, 16, 17 Jul 86) .....	6
Briefs	
Export Trade Figures .....	8
District Youth Union Growth .....	8

## MALAYSIA

Briefs	
UMNO Official on Malay Dominance .....	9

## THAILAND

Finance Ministry Deliberates on Taxation, Budget (NAEO NA, 1 Sep 86) .....	10
Snroh Unakun Comments on Economic Development Strategy (NAEO NA, 8 Sep 86) .....	13
Poor Conditions Described, Minimum Wage Hike Asked (NAEO NA, 1 Sep 86) .....	15
Speculation on Activism Against Regime; ISOC Splits (KHAO PHISSET, 18-24 Aug 86) .....	17
Chawalit's National Operations Center Idea Reviewed (KHAO PHISSET, 18-24 Aug 86) .....	21
Editorial Fears Resurgence of Share Funds (NAEO NA, 7 Sep 86) .....	26

Further Reportage on Crown Prince Interview (NAEO NA, 28 Jul 86) .....	27
Commentary Continues Over Lese Majeste Issue (Various sources, various dates) .....	31
Editorial: No Use of Monarchy as Political Tool	31
Bunchu Comments on Monarchy, Bunchu Rotchnasathian Interview	32
Editorial Quotes Wira's Buriram Speech	33
COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA	
VOK Blames Government Mismanagement for Famine (Voice of the Khmer, 15 Sep 86) .....	34
Commentary Views Nonaligned Summit (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 11 Sep 86) .....	36
VONADK Battle Reports for 5-11 Sep (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 5-11 Sep 86) .....	39
VONADK Battle Reports for 12-18 Sep (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, 12-18 Sep 86) .....	41
VIETNAM	
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
First Precinct Illegal Traders, Hoarders Apprehended (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 24 Jul 86) .....	44
Briefs Ho Chi Minh City Crackdown	45
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Excessive Red Tape Adversely Affects People (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 25 Jul 86) .....	46
Reader Calls for Administrative Judgement Organization (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 5 Aug 86) .....	48
Tran Van Luong Provides His Public Self-Criticism (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 26 Jul 86) .....	50
Party Cell Conducts Meeting To Criticize Tran Van Luong (Mai Van; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 26 Jul 86) .....	52



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Lack of Autonomy Restricts Enterprise Operations (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 5 Aug 86) .....	55
Sidewalk Stands Conduct Covert Western Medicine Sales (Phuong Thao; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 5 Aug 86) .....	57
Only Few Economic Associations Succeeding (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 24 Jul 86) .....	58
Poor Management Stymies Chicken, Egg Production (Pham Khanh Toan; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 25 Jul 86) .....	61
Negative Aspects of Ho Chi Minh City Restaurants, Pubs (Le Tien Tuyen; SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 5 Aug 86) .....	63

## AGRICULTURE

Ho Chi Minh City Promotes Shrimp, Fish Raising (SAIGON GIAI PHONG, 24 Jul 86) .....	68
Tea Plantation Holds Party Organization Congress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 17 Sep 86) .....	69

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Briefs Hue Wired-Radio Network .....	70
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LAOS

## OVERVIEW OF USSR AID SINCE 1975

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 28 Jun 86 pp 2, 4

[Column: "Ten Years of Productive Trade and Economic Relations"]

[Text] Trade and economic relations between the USSR and the new LPDR have been developed and promoted since 1976, right after the proclamation of the formation of the LPDR in December 1975. In January 1976, economic and trade expansion agreements and others involving relations with the USSR to aid Laos were signed in Moscow. With these agreements, Laos, which had been the target of exploitation by imperialists for many years, took a first step in having fair relations with foreign countries. The USSR and the LPDR established their trade and economic treaties based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and mutual and fraternal cooperation.

To implement these agreements, the USSR started by sending needed materials to Laos for stabilizing the country's industry and improving the living standard of its people, without thinking profitability or anything in return.

In this early period, Laos received aid worth 10.6 million rubles from the USSR. More than 70 percent of USSR exports to Laos were machinery, equipment and means of transportation. Shipments to Laos, which has no railroads nor outlets to the sea, were especially difficult. Supplies sent by the USSR also solved the supply problems for food and other consumer goods for the people and served to improve public health.

The 3rd LPRP Congress was organized in April 1982. It was stated that among the major tasks in the economic area were expanding agricultural work, industry, forestry and railway construction suppliers, agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and heavy machinery. In addition, the tasks that the 3rd Congress laid out were accomplished quickly. Along with establishing all wood working enterprises, the USSR gave aid for surveys of forests and forest preserves so that we could proceed to grow trees in tree nurseries, which would increase precious tropical tree varieties.

Soviet-Lao trade has been growing quickly and constantly so that during the past 10 years the volume of materials that the USSR has supplied to Laos has increased more than 7 times. To the present, more than 4,500 trucks have been sent from the USSR. In 1985, diesel trucks constituted 75 percent of the goods sent from the USSR to Laos.

Soviet aircraft have become the backbone of the Lao civil airline and guarantee routine domestic flights, especially in mountainous areas where it is very difficult for other means of communication. These aircraft also have guaranteed transportation between neighboring countries.

Housing construction and other industrial construction inside the country have been growing because of cement compound supplies from the USSR.

During the past 10 years, the USSR has sent 30 million meters of fabrics and thousands of wool covers and other consumer goods that Laos had been buying from capitalist countries. Beside these products, there are household electrical appliances, such as refrigerators, electric fans, electric stoves, electric irons, sewing machines and motorcycles, bicycles, canned foods, light bulbs, electricity generators and materials for generating electricity.

Since liberation ended, many teams of qualified Soviet advisors have been sent to work in Laos. They have come from factories for autos, plowing machinery, agricultural equipment, aircraft and other equipment. Their duty is to transmit their knowledge and their knowhow to inexperienced workers and technocrats in the LPDR. They teach all the advanced technology for using the latest modern equipment to its fullest capabilities.

Economic aid for Laos is primarily intended to expand the transportation system, industry, construction, agriculture, surveys of and research on natural resources, public health work, education and the training of technocrats.

Based on all the economic aid and technical agreements, all Soviet organizations have designated construction projects and supplies of materials and machinery, and they have sent experts and trained Lao cadres. And the USSR is responsible for all expenses for students training in the USSR and for all loans to the LPDR, which are made with very flexible conditions.

Recently our cooperation has stepped up to new levels with a new quality. This shows mutual understanding in technical cooperation for carrying out the projects, establishing special systems and supplying the means for transportation parts, gasoline and other materials through international trade organizations. Mutual understanding has made the various projects proceed more quickly and reach the projected figures faster than before.

In Laos, deciding to expand the transportation and communications system was an especially critical decision. The USSR has given aid to Laos in setting up a state transportation system and putting together modern means of transportation. Some projects to develop a foundation in materials and technology for communications and transportation are under way. With aid from the USSR, Vietnam and other socialist countries, Route 9 connecting Laos to Danang Port is under construction.

In 1984, a 254 m long bridge was opened for traffic and the Nam Ka Ding Bridge (370 m long) on Route 13 was completed. Completing these projects has helped solve most of the major problems in the year round transportation of goods coming from the USSR and other countries through Da Nang Port. In addition,

these projects also facilitate the transportation of exports from Laos to other countries.

The Soviet Union has given aid in setting up housing projects in Laos. The USSR provides good materials and a technical foundation for applying new industrial methods in housing construction and carrying out industrial projects. This has made Soviet-Lao cooperative projects proceed faster than before.

Recently, the Lad Senh Commune (in Xieng Khouang Province) was opened for operations. Technocrats and workers there were prepared in every way to raise the quality of their work, to study and research and to improve their living standard.

At present, a 150-bed hospital that can accommodate 350 patients is under construction in Vientiane Capital, which will improve public health. Construction of a mid-level polytechnical school for training technocrats in energy, soil science and minerals is almost complete. The USSR is continuing to help Laos in restoring its tin mines and in setting up timbering enterprises. Completed projects funded by the Soviets are gasoline farms, garages to repair trucks and cars, garages to repair agricultural machinery, ground Intersputnik satellite stations, etc...

The training of Lao technocrats and workers is playing an important role in economic and technical relations between the USSR and Laos. Thousands of Lao are studying in the USSR in high and middle level schools and vocational schools. In addition, other Soviet advisors are also widely transmitting their knowhow to Lao cadres in school training institutes and various domestic cooperative projects.

As pointed out at the Congress of Economic and Scientific Cooperation (January 1985) by a committee of Soviets and Lao, economic and technical cooperation between these two countries during the last 5-year plan helped solve some important economic problems, promoted and improved the state's economy, increased the power of the working class and promoted the abilities of local technocrats.

Recently, restoring and maintaining the machinery and equipment given by the Soviet Union to Laos have been the major tasks emphasized and planned. An agreement for restoring and maintaining Soviet equipment for 1984-85 was signed in Vientiane in February 1984. To implement that plan, some auto and plowing equipment service stations were opened in response to needs for maintaining and distributing parts and training Lao technocrats to carry out necessary servicing of Soviet machinery and equipment. Many tasks under the plan have been completed, such as contracts for free parts for repairs in Soviet auto service stations in Vientiane. In 1984 and 1985, many groups of auto and tractor and agricultural repair technicians were trained in the USSR, and a network of stores was set up with the aid of Soviet advisors.

There is still a lot of work involved to establish a repair system for Soviet machinery and equipment in Laos.



Even though there is still a trade deficit with the USSR, trade between the USSR and Laos has been growing steadily since the beginning of the 5-year trade plan (1981-1985). The USSR has been receiving increasingly higher volumes of wooden products and plywood made from good quality wood, concentrated minerals and metals, coffee, etc... Over the last 4 years, the total volume of goods from Laos has increased 4 times.

Laos is rich in natural resources, which is good for expanding export industries. The Lao government has paid a great deal of interest to this all along. Recently, Laos laid down some important measures that aim to increase the economic activity of export enterprises and which have made these enterprises more independent economically and financially than before.

The management lessons that have been accumulated will help the LPDR in setting directions for developing the economy more efficiently, guaranteeing secure and appropriate uses of natural resources and increasing energy sources for exporting goods and improving international trade.

Supplies of Soviet books, periodicals and stamps to Laos have steadily increased during the past 5 years. Supplies of Soviet books to Laos have increased by 1.5 times because more and more Lao people are interested in the heritage of Marxist-Leninist ideology and doctrine. This includes literature about history, the party, society and politics, which has played an important role in the sale of books in Laos, particularly since 1979. Laos has received thousands and thousands of books that have been translated into the Lao language. Preparations for printing 12 selected volumes of Lenin's works will be completed very soon.

Books written by Gorki, Ostrovski, Polevoy and Soviet and Russian writers have been translated into the Lao language and now are ready for people to read.

School books for people who are learning the Russian language are important exports from the USSR. Learning elementary Russian is very popular among students and teachers of that language. The Lao language book "Russian Language for Everyone" was completed in 1985.

Soviet editors everywhere have begun to send more complete sets of scientific and technical books to Lao editors. They have ordered that the first set of medical science books, which has now been translated into Lao, and other medical books be prepared for publishing.

The fraternal visit in August 1985 of Comrade Kaysone Phomviharn, the secretary general of the Central LPRP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the LPDR, showed clearly the fraternal friendliness and strong solidarity between the Communist parties of the USSR and the LPRP and between the Soviet and Lao peoples.

During this visit he met with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Secretary General of the Soviet Communist Party, for talks about economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union. Both sides strongly emphasized expanding cooperation. They recognized that this issue is important to improving efficiency and making the long term obligations of both sides be based on equality and mutual interests.

During the new 5-year plan, the Soviet Union will increase economic and technical aid to the LPDR with the objectives of expanding the key economic sectors of industry, forestry, transportation and communications, restoring natural resources, developing cadres and supplying needed goods for the growth of the nation's economy.

The LPDR is increasingly emphasizing very heavily exports to the Soviet Union, which will aid the expansion and maintenance of trade and the economies of the Soviet Union and Laos.

The Soviet Union and Laos are currently completing planning for expanding economic relations for 1986-1990, which will improve the economy of the LPDR and cooperation with the USSR, and serve the interests of both countries.

12597/13045

CSO: 4206/125



LAOS

TEACHERS' LOW PAY, POOR PERFORMANCE DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16, 17 Jul 86

[16 Jul 86 p 2]

[Excerpts] Dear Editor,

I have some questions to ask you about salaries for the teaching profession. These are the questions:

1. Why is the teaching profession paid so low? What are the reasons for this?
2. If a teacher and his family rely solely on his salary for living, would it be enough?

Dear Ka Chong,

The salary problem has been discussed many times. If you follow VIENTIANE MAI or other newspapers regularly, I believe that you have come across these questions before. But in order not to disappoint you today, I will give my opinion concerning salary levels, as follows:

A state salary policy has been implemented around the country. It is very detailed, very clear, very fair and suitable for the present situation.

The party and state have always stated that the policy is fair. But those who implement the policy have done it incorrectly. Weak points come from cadres, state employees and people who still have not absorbed and understood the policy and its planning. If we want to solve this weak point successfully and succeed as planned, we must make an effort to research and study the plan, assess the orders and, in general, understand the policies of the party and the state thoroughly before we can follow them and perform the work that is delegated to us.

[17 Jul 86 pp 2, 4]

[Text] The same goes for your second question. In reality, no one thoroughly understands the orders so there are violent conflicts of interest, which make some people despair and lack morale. For example, you gave the example of

teaching professionals having low salaries. Concerning this question, I do not know whether you have seen the policy concerning the salary system or perhaps you have not researched it.

Our party and state have laid out many salary levels according to the education, abilities, qualifications, conditions of work and duties and position that one has. Therefore, teachers are like other professionals in that they receive an equivalent and fair salary level in accordance with principles that state, "Whoever works more can eat more; whoever works less eats less; whoever does not work cannot eat."

Ka Chong, you may see only one side of the story so that you do not understand your own salary level thoroughly. Some persons look at salary levels this way: "You and I started work at the same time and with the same rank, but our salaries are different." Why? What is the cause? The state has set up broad measures for determining each individual's salary and uses realistic reasons to adjust that individual's salary. Briefly, for example: It is true that you and I started working at the same time with the same rank, but you have more ability than I, you work better than I do without complaining, you have a good, hard work spirit, you study and research and you have the correct ideals. Therefore, compared to me, you are better. Therefore, following the principle that states that whoever works more can eat more, your salary is higher than mine.

So many people who have not weighed out things just look at you and me, so they see the problem too narrowly. If you look at only one side of the story, then you always see it that way. Nevertheless, the economic situation in our country is such that even though we demand higher salaries, it cannot be responded to. It is no different from a situation in which we have one rice field but we want a lot of rice like other people who have fields double the size of ours; it is impossible. Therefore, I would like to urge everyone to understand the policies of the party and the state, and that together we should strive to improve and strengthen our economy, so that when national revenues are greater, we will have the materials and means to meet our needs. If we do not have patience and lack ambition and the spirit to struggle to overcome difficulties and confusion, then our country's status is like ours and it will not improve and progress. You should compare the situations during the recent liberation and the present to see the difference between them. What has been reviewed and improved? Or is it still the same? It's been only 10 years that we have been liberated and although we have improved in many areas, we have to continue to struggle. Since we have been revived, I believe that victory will be ours with no problem at all.

12597/13045

CSO: 4206/125

LAOS

# BRIEFS

EXPORT TRADE FIGURES--Vientiane Capital exports and imports for the past 6 months between its twin cities Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in the SRV and with other socialist countries has constantly improved. Specifically, over the past 6 months, Vientiane has exported goods worth US\$200,000 to its twin cities and other socialist countries, which is 15 percent of the trade for the annual plan, and only US\$100,000 to capitalist countries. Along with improving and expanding exports and its relations with socialist countries, particularly with its twin cities, the export-import companies and partnership companies of Vientiane Capital have also built facilities for producing goods for domestic use and for investing in the private sector to produce consumer goods, such as toothpaste, plastic bags, animal feed and other goods. These goods are widely available in the market. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Jul 86 p 1] 12597/13045

DISTRICT YOUTH UNION GROWTH--The LPRYU of Sai Settha, Vientiane City, has performed its duties with great interest over the past 6 months. Over these last 6 months in particular it has been able to expand its membership to 999 comrades, of whom 417 are female. [Excerpts] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 16 Jul 86 p 1] 12597/13045

CSO: 4206/125

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

UMNO OFFICIAL ON MALAY DOMINANCE--Secretary General of United Malays National Organization [UMNO] Datuk Sri Sanusi Junid says it is important for all UMNO members to foster unity. Commenting on the recent controversial remarks by Kok Lanas MP Datuk Abdullah Ahmad, Datuk Sanusi said the remarks should be viewed objectively, taking into consideration namely when and where the MP was speaking. He added that everybody should consider the fact that Datuk Abdullah was speaking to an audience of intellectuals at a university in Singapore. The remarks should not be viewed in an emotional manner. Datuk Sanusi stressed that Datuk Abdullah was speaking on his own behalf and there was nothing wrong in doing so in that forum. The MP should be treated the same as other non-Malay personalities who express their views on sensitive issues at such forums. Datuk Sanusi said the issue might be raised at the upcoming UMNO General Assembly and people should take a serious view of the MP's remarks without resorting to emotion. [Excerpts] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1230 GMT 16 Sep 86] /9365

CS0: 4213/1

THAILAND

FINANCE MINISTRY DELIBERATES ON TAXATION, BUDGET

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 1 Sep 86 pp 7, 10

[Unattributed report: "Little Hope of Increasing the 1987 Investment Budget, Finance and Budget Bureau Can't Find Any More Money for This"]

[Text] The effort to increase next year's investment budget by 2 billion baht has created conflicts between two important units. The Ministry of Finance can't find additional revenues above the targeted budget of 184 billion baht. Funds must be found somewhere. Targets must be lowered. The Bureau of the Budget has been asked to find a way to cut regular expenditures. Budget Bureau claims that it has already cut expenditures to the bone and that Finance should find additional revenues for the investment budget. An impasse has been reached. The cabinet must review the matter.

A news source from the Ministry of Finance stated that the committee to consider the 1986/1987 budget held a meeting on 29 August. The meeting was chaired by Mr Phanat Simasathian, the under secretary of finance. Those attending the meeting included Mr Kosit Panpiamrat, the deputy secretary general of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board, Mr Bodi Chunyanon, the director of the Bureau of the Budget, Mr Banthit Bunyapana, the comptroller-general, and Mr Kowit Posayanon, the deputy director of the Fiscal Policy Office.

Mr Phanat Simasathian said that the meeting was held in order to review receipts and expenditures during fiscal year 1986 and find a way to increase the investment budget for fiscal 1987.

The 1986 budget showed a budget deficit. The policy of the Ministry of Finance is not to borrow any more money. Other methods will be used to increase revenues in order to match expenditures. The departments have been charged with implementing this policy in the time remaining in this fiscal year.

The Revenue Department has been ordered to collect unpaid taxes totaling approximately 12 billion baht. The Customs Department is to seize contraband and collect unpaid taxes. The Excise Department is to suppress moonshine and negotiate with the Hong Thong Liquor Group to get them to pay back franchise fees totaling approximately 3 billion baht.



The Comptroller-General's Department must consider transferring non-budget funds from the state enterprises to the Ministry of Finance and make preparations for drawing foreign loan funds for deposit with the Ministry of Finance before distribution to the projects. It is thought that about \$200 million will be drawn this time.

The news report from the Ministry of Finance stated that those at the meeting reviewed revenue collection targets based on the 1987 budget to determine whether the targets could be hit. Total revenues have been set at approximately 184 billion baht. The Ministry of Finance may not be able to hit this target. How great the shortfall will be is under discussion.

One thing that was discussed in detail was increasing the investment budget. Several sectors want the government to increase investment expenditures another 2 billion baht in order to stimulate the economy. The problem is where to get the revenues for this. No one knows where to get the money for this.

The Ministry of Finance has asked the Bureau of the Budget to discuss the possibility of further cutting regular expenditures, particularly the oil expenditures of government units. It feels that in the wake of the drop in oil prices, it should be possible to cut oil expenditures by approximately 300-400 million baht. And it feels that expenditures in other sectors can be cut, too.

Actually, the Bureau of the Budget has been very strict in setting budgets and drawing funds for the various government units. The Bureau of the Budget does not allow units to draw funds or allot money for anything not considered absolutely essential.

The news report stated that at present, the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of the Budget are at loggerheads over the issue of the Ministry of Finance's ability to collect revenues and the Budget Bureau's ability to cut expenditures. "They argued about two things during the meeting. On side said that the Ministry of Finance must collect more revenues. The other said that the Bureau of the Budget must cut expenditures. They could not reach an agreement on this. Each side must reconsider its capabilities to see if it can do what the other side wants."

The meeting just reviewed the 1986/1987 budget in order to see what problems must be solved. Those at the meeting agreed that the economy must be stimulated by increasing government spending. But they did not agree on where to obtain the money for this. As for borrowing more money, both sides agreed that Thailand can't increase either its foreign or domestic debt. However, if there is a budget deficit problem, some money can be borrowed from domestic sources. But the amount must be kept to a minimum.



The news source said that the results of the meeting will be submitted to the minister of finance, who will submit a report to the cabinet on 2 September. Those who attended the meeting want to know the government's policy on stimulating the economy. They will then discuss this again to see where money can be obtained to increase regular expenditures.

11943

CSO: 4207/343

THAILAND

SNOH UNAKUN COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 8 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Japan Can't Wait for the Eastern Seaboard Project, Sends Representative To Accelerate Things; Cabinet To Hold Special Meeting"]

[Text] Mr Snoh Unakun, the secretary general of the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board [NESDB], said that the cabinet will hold a special meeting on 15 September in order to discuss adjusting the economic structure. On the industrial front, production, marketing, and job creation will be improved. In the agricultural sector, adjusting the production system will be discussed. The target is to achieve self-sufficiency.

"It will take Thailand another 5-10 years to become a new industrial country," said the secretary general of the NESDB. He added that the fact that industrialized countries such as Japan, Korea, and Taiwan are having trade problems with the United States has presented Thailand with a good opportunity. The United States has implemented various measures in order to reduce its deficit. As a result, these countries must increase foreign investments.

Mr Snoh said that at present, Thailand enjoys an advantage in view of the fact that these industrialized countries must increase investments. Next week, a representative from Japan will arrive here to discuss Thailand's Sixth National Economic and Social Development Plan, the Eastern Seaboard Project, and the problems raised in the White Paper. Also, the role of the private sector in investing in Thailand will be reviewed. This is a good chance to invite Japan to increase investments here. Besides this, a representative from Taiwan will come to discuss matters, too.

As for promoting investment, Mr Snoh said that on 9 September, the government will try to stimulate investment by reducing taxes on loan bonds to the same level as taxes on government deposits. Also, the structure of other sectors will be adjusted, too, in order to promote investments.

As for the results of the Thai-U.S. trade conference held at the Monthian Phathaya Hotel on 6 and 7 September, the secretary general of the NESDB said that this was a successful meeting. The two sides submitted correct data to

each other. This will help reduce the conflict and enable the two countries to coordinate their interests.

U.S. officials stationed in Thailand have taken a sympathetic position on the rice problem, particularly the problems caused by the promulgation of the Farm Act. They want clear data that they can submit to the U.S. government in order to prevent this from having an adverse effect on Thailand's rice markets.

Mr Snoh said that the sugar problem is the immediate problem today. The United States is selling sugar to China at prices below world market prices. This has driven sugar prices down, and the trend is for prices to continue to decline. This is having a great effect on Thailand's sugar industry. At the meeting, Thailand asked the United States to announce a clear position. The United States stated that it will stop selling sugar at low prices. If the United States actually does this, the sugar situation should improve.

"There may be a corn problem," said Mr Snoh. He then mentioned the negotiations on industrial problems. He said that the situation in the industrial sector has improved greatly. Thailand has been on the offensive. At the meeting, the United States raised the point that Thailand enjoys a trade surplus of approximately 20 billion baht. Thailand said that when considering the balance of trade issue, the United States shouldn't look just at the numbers. It should also look at the service sector, which is a sector in which the United States makes large profits from Thailand.

The secretary general of the NESDB said that as far as the trade balance problem is concerned, Thailand must be very careful about exports that have increased rapidly in order to prevent them from using this as an excuse to implement protectionist measures. Thailand must make adjustments in exchange for special rights. For example, concerning service businesses, a law will be promulgated guaranteeing the interests of foreign businessmen. But this will not be allowed to have too great an effect on domestic businesses.

Mr Snoh also talked about solving the problem of trade protectionism. He said that this problem will be solved through the GATT. There will be an international meeting in Uruguay on 15 September. Through ASEAN, Thailand will raise the issue of agricultural products. We have been affected seriously by the measures implemented by the EEC to support their exports.

11943

CSO: 4207/343

THAILAND

POOR CONDITIONS DESCRIBED, MINIMUM WAGE HIKE ASKED

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 1 Sep 86 pp 1, 16

[Unattributed report: "Prem 5 Government Encounters Major Storm on Minimum Wage Issue; Workers Threaten To Strike Unless Minimum Wage Is Increased"]

[Text] At the Bangkok Palace Hotel at 0900 hours on 31 August, the Labor Federation of Thailand held a debate on the minimum wage. Those participating in the debate included Mr Chira Hongladarom, a member of the Wage Committee, Mr Nikhom Chantharawithun, the chairman of the Labor Council advisory committee, Mr Nikhom Tengyai, a member of the Employees Faction, and Mr Suphachai Manatphaibun. Mr Phaisan Thawatchaiyanan, the president of the Labor Federation, moderated the debate.

Mr Nikhom Chantharawithun said that today, half of the work places don't pay they employees in accord with the labor law. Employers should inform the Employees Faction about their business receipts and expenditures so that the Employees Faction can discuss whether the minimum wage should be increased. The Employees Faction should give greater consideration to the incomes of farmers and private-sector employees.

Mr Chira Hongladarom said that the minimum wage should be raised, because it hasn't been raised in 2 years. And this year, the economy will expand approximately 5 percent. Also, the yen has increased in value. The price of agricultural products is good. If the minimum wage is increased, the farmers will feel better, because the farmers now see little hope of increasing their incomes. Besides this, there is an unemployment problem in the provinces. This will reduce the data of the Employee's Faction.

Mr Suphachai Manatphaibun said that if the employees want to increase the minimum wage, there must be solidarity among the four employees councils. They must cooperate with each other sincerely. There can't be any splits. Besides this, laborers can't rely on the students, who once supported the laborers. What is important is that in making demands, people shouldn't attack Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister. This will reduce their bargaining power. Little will be achieved. This is because Gen Prem does not like to be threatened. If people want to criticize him, they should do so indirectly. People should look for the blind spots and weaknesses of the political parties and find ways to discuss things with them in a reasonable manner.

Mr Nikhom Tengyai said that a survey conducted by the Employees Faction found that the average monthly income of employees in industrial factories was 1,864 baht. At the same time, 13.4 percent were in debt. Those who work in hotels and other service businesses had an average monthly income of 2,252 baht. Of these, 27.6 percent were in debt. The incomes of state enterprise employees averaged 2,936 baht per month, and 51.16 had debts.

As for assets, 71-75 percent of the employees did not own their own home; 74 percent did not own any land; 96 percent did not own a car; 60 percent did not have a television; and 50 percent did not have a fan. These data show that the incomes of employees, particularly employees in the private sector, are very low. In this economic situation, the minimum wage must be increased.

Mr Phaisan Thawatchaiyanan told reporters that if the minimum wage is not increased, there may be widespread strikes.

At the club of the State Railway of Thailand, Mr Bunchu Kaisit, a labor leader, arranged to meet with representatives of the railway employees to discuss wages. But only 10 representatives came. As a result, they just held an informal meeting to discuss establishing a committee to negotiate the wage problem with the State Railway of Thailand.

11943

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THAILAND

SPECULATION ON ACTIVISM AGAINST REGIME; ISOC SPLITS

Bangkok KHAO PHISET in Thai 18-24 Aug 86 pp 19-21

[Unattributed report: "The Movement Against Prem-Chawalit; Hawks and Doves in the ISOC; a Split Within the Military"]

[Text] "They are doing everything they can to wreak havoc. The ones involved are those whose interests were affected after Big Chiu cut the number of slots for ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] experts," said a retired major general to KHAO PHISET.

At a time when the political situation concerning the formation of the Prem 5 government is at a turning point, only a few power groups have held demonstrations against the "non-elected prime minister." But at the same time, a number of illegal leaflets have been distributed. These are an important tool to make the movement seem more resolute and vigorous.

The People's Coordinating Committee for Democracy, a Spear Aimed at Whom?

"The students are not united. The Student Federation of Thailand doesn't dare demonstrate, because it is afraid of interference from other groups. However, the Ramkhamhaeng University Student Association, through the Thoetram Party, which is led by Mr Bancha Saeso and Mr Surin Sukkua, is taking resolute action," said a news source in a state intelligence unit.

Besides this, in evaluating the situation, this same news source said that the Ramkhamhaeng students don't pose any threat because they lack a mass base. And this mass demonstration was not carried out with the intention of upholding principles. Certain student leaders have contacted and received money from a political party that won fewer than 10 seats in the election.

"As can be seen, their only objective is to destroy the present military leader. The line of the Ramkhamhaeng Student Association is similar to that of the People's Coordinating Committee for Democracy [PCCD], which is headed by former members of the Krasae Tham Party," said the news source to KHAO PHISET.

A student leader who belongs to the PCCD told KHAO PHISET that the purpose of the PCCD's activities is not to attack Gen Prem Tinsulanon, the prime minister. Rather, they want to expose the senior powerholders in the military



who are using their power and influence to determine the composition of the Prem 5 government.

Before they held their demonstration, a PCCD expert told members that a group of senior military officers formed a work committee to formulate a plan of action and make preparations. They also prepared the formula for the new government in order to ask Gen Prem to serve as prime minister again.

"As for what has happened, the PCCD feels that the political parties had to give in out of fear that the military would stage a coup. The so-called brains of the army took the action that he did in order to protect the interests of his friends. The PCDD has opposed things with pure intentions. It has carried on activities on its own. We have long held to the ideas advanced by Dr Somchai Ratwichit. This line is in harmony with developing Thailand's democratic system."

#### The Major Operation on the ISOC, an Injury That Must be Revenged

On 28 June, Lt Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, the deputy chief of staff of the army and acting army chief of staff, issued an official statement to the mass media. He said that in his capacity as the director of anti-communist activities, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, had ordered a major reorganization of the ISOC.

The ISOC has been made responsible for "administrative" matters only, meaning formulating plans, coordinating and supervising matters, and controlling the budget. The ISOC will no longer engage in "operations." Instead, the officials in the ministries, bureaus, and departments concerned will be directly responsible.

Gen Chawalit, Big Chiu, claimed that that major reorganization was aimed at solving the problem of overlapping in carrying out tasks, reducing work steps, and reducing the waste of manpower and money. But another reason can be inferred from the statement issued by Lt Gen Wanchai.

Lt Gen Wanchai said that the ISOC has formed and trained a large number of mass power groups throughout the country. And there are a large number of experts. But recently, there has been a dispute over policy. This may be because the experts have different opinions and subscribe to a different line in the struggle. Or it may be that some of the experts have problems. As a result, conflicts have arisen among the various mass power groups controlled by the experts. This is a problem that must be solved as quickly as possible.

Lt Gen Wanchai also said that Gen Chawalit issued an order clearly stating that if the ISOC establishes a mass power group for the sole purpose of implementing the policy of a particular government unit or individual, that will lead to splits within the mass forces.

"Based on what Gen Chawalit has said, creating unity of thought within the ISOC seems to be the first objective. This includes revising the curriculum of the training seminars and changing the way that mass activities are organized and led."

As a consequence of this, that is, in order to "create unity of thought within the ISOC," the ISOC experts known as "hawks," or the group that opposes Order 66/1980, resigned or were asked to resign their positions. At the same time, the "doves" have gained in strength and are carrying on activities with greater energy.

"Every group wants to have ideological influence over the masses. Because they can then mobilize mobs and create movements. The mass forces are like a political bargaining chip for the military cliques. They can tell them which way to go," said a news source in a state unit.

#### Hawks and Doves, a Blood War

"Even today, there is still a great conflict within the intelligence unit of the ISOC. It's just that those who are in the minority haven't revealed themselves," said a high-level news source to KHAO PHASET.

Illegal leaflets began appearing before the election and they have continued to appear every week since. Examples of the titles include "Political Tricks, an Ultimatum From the Military," "Prem Must Be Prime Minister," "The New Situation," "The Threat to the Nation," and "Why Do the Communists Want Prem To Be Prime Minister?"

But a large document that made a great effort to gain credibility was a document entitled "Behind Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the Democratic Revolution." This was a 42-page document that included the "1986 Policy of the ISOC."

Most of the documents and leaflets that have been distributed have tried to show an ideological relationship between Mr Prasert Sapsunthon, the Marxist scholar of Sasana Lane, and Gen Chawalit and the Democratic Soldiers group, which included Maj Gen Ravi Wanphen, Col Prayot Thawonsiri, Col Suban Saengphan, Col Chawat Phsutthiphan, Col Prasit Nawawat, and Col Mana Kesonsiri.

These documents also attacked the ideas expressed by Gen Chawalit in publications and elsewhere, including the ideas expressed in the articles "Lines in Formulating Anti-Communist Plans," "A Summary of the Anti-CPT Situation," "Strategy After the End of the Armed Struggle," and "The Strategic Political Offensive at the National Level," in a Public Relations Team, Army Operations Center, lecture on Orders 66/23 and 65/25, in a lecture on the "Army's Line in Revising the 16 February 1983 Constitution," and in a summary of the anti-communist situation given at the Kittikhachon Auditorium at Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy on 30 October 1985.

An intelligence official from a state unit said that the group that opposes Order 66/23 has probably raised the communist problem and attempted to smear Gen Chawalit at this point in time in the hope of stirring up trouble on a broader scale. This is different than before when this same group tried to build up confidence in a high-level institution.

"In the past, even though some military officers were suspicious of Gen Chawalit's ideas, most realized that Order 66/23 was a clever plan that would benefit the country. The people who have long opposed this order are in the ISOC. Even the intelligence reports of the different factions differ. Those issued by the "hawks" always paint a more frightening picture," said a right-hand man of the state.

However, it is worth noting that the views of the hawks were once influenced by the thinking of Dr Somchai Rakwichit. But now that the 66/23 Group, or doves, have gained greater recognition both within the military and among those "at the top," Dr Somchai has "kept a low profile." At the same time, he has persisted in trying to form a broad mass organization. In particular, he has played a role in several student groups at Ramkhamhaeng University, including the Krasae Tham Party, the Thoet Ram Party, the Coffee Council Group, the Border Program Group, the Legal Group, the Ram Development Volunteers, the Student Federation of Thailand, and even the PCCD, which is active today. Experts who once worked for the ISOC are used to conduct training seminars for the members of these student groups.

Thus, even though the movement calling for an elected prime minister is a legitimate political movement that is trying to protect democratic principles, because the mass groups involved have ties to certain people and are rather deeply involved with the political interests of certain people, their activities don't carry much weight.

A military news source told KHAO PHISET that even though it may seem that Dr Somchai Rakwichit is "keeping quiet," even living in the United States for a period, and even though Mr Wattana Khiewimon is apparently inactive, these people have not stopped engaging in political activities.

From things that have happened recently, it is clear that the conflict within the anti-communist groups, particularly within the ISOC, did not arise or explode just recently. Ever since Phin Bua-on and Prasoet Sapsunthon, two former senior CPT leaders, surrendered and became the "brains" of the military, each faction has constantly tried to gain ideological influence over military officers. Phin and Prasoet once had a serious ideological clash.

It is also worth noting that this struggle, with each side spreading rumors harmful to the other, does not stem just from the ideological differences between the hawks and doves. It is also aimed at toppling "Prem-Chawalit" in order to avenge the "insults" suffered by certain senior officers who lost power recently.

11943

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THAILAND

CHAWALIT'S NATIONAL OPERATIONS CENTER IDEA REVIEWED

Bangkok KHAO PHISIT in Thai 18-24 Aug 86 pp 22-24

[Unattributed report: "The Shape of the National Operations Center From the Past to Its Reactivation on Behalf of the 'New Prem'"]

[Text] In an interview with a leading newspaper on the evening of 17 August, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, the RTA CINC, said that even though there are many obstacles, it is essential that the Prem government have a National Operations Center (NOC).

It is thought that the National Operations Center will serve as a source of data on all matters. And what is important is that it will serve as the "intelligence storehouse" for the "New Prem" government. Besides this, there are many who think that some faction will use this center as a "tool" to determine the nation's future.

Actually, the NOC was established during the time of the Kriangsak Chamanan administration in 1979-1980. At that time, Dr Athit Urairat, the present governor of the Metropolitan Water Works, played an important role in establishing this center. But unfortunately, the Kriangsak government did not survive for very long, falling in February 1980. The NOC did not have time to create a role for itself.

It is interesting to see what the NOC Project was like during that period in order to compare it with the NOC that is being established during the period of the "New Prem" administration.

Summary of the Project to Establish a National Operations Center

Objectives:

The NOC is a new organization never before established by any previous government. Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has directed that the NOC be established in order to achieve the following objectives:

1. To monitor the progress of government projects.



2. To collect data important to national economic and social development in one place. This will be of use to the prime minister and cabinet in formulating policies.

3. To control the national budget and ensure that things are carried out based on the targets set.

4. To provide information on the obstacles hindering the projects that are behind schedule and that are not being carried out based on the targets. This will make it possible to find ways to solve the problems and make adjustments immediately.

5. To ensure that project progress is reported in a systematic or standardized manner.

6. To have data on the economic and social situation at the village level, which will make it possible to solve the problems and carry on development activities based the needs of the villages.

7. To link the ministries, bureaus, and departments using a computer network, which will make it possible to obtain data more quickly and from a single source. This will facilitate government decision making because the data won't be so confusing.

8. To send officials to the places where projects are underway to check project progress.

#### Benefits:

The establishment of the NOC will benefit government operations in the following ways:

1. This will be the first unit to collect data on national economic and social development in one place. The government will be able to use these data in formulating policies and evaluating the results of the activities carried on or invested in by the government.

2. This will facilitate monitoring project activities. It will be possible to determine whether the projects are being carried on in accord with the targets and on schedule and whether there are any obstacles. The government will be able to find ways to solve the problems immediately in order to prevent losses and waste of national budget funds.

3. This will encourage the units involved in government projects to carry out the tasks in accord with the targets and help ensure that they make accurate status reports. The NOC will send officials to the operations sites to check project operations.

4. This will serve as a center where the officials responsible for the projects can report to the cabinet on the status of the work.

5. This will be a center where cabinet ministers, the government officials responsible for the projects, and politicians can exchange ideas and make suggestions. As a result, there will be definite decisions or resolutions during both the planning and operations stages. The operations room, with a computer system, will be able to provide important data useful in organizing these stages.

6. The NOC will explain the government's policies to the mass media and people so that they understand that the purpose of the various programs, such as the Year of the Farmer program, is to develop things and increase the incomes of the people, particularly the farmers.

#### Tasks:

1. Monitoring the progress of the Year of the Farmer: The scope of the work as presented to the cabinet last September will be expanded in order to increase efficiency in monitoring project progress. A system will be formulated to enable the units to find answers from the system. The data collection system will be improved so that things are done more quickly than at present. There will be a closed-circuit system for sending data to the units concerned. This will facilitate the use of the data that have been collected.

2. The rural development work being carried on with IECF loan funds will be included within the work system discussed in Paragraph 1.

3. The system for monitoring and controlling statistics and data on refugees will be developed. This will make it possible to determine the status of individual refugees and provide information on the transfer of refugees to refugee centers and third countries. This is urgent. It is vital to the security of the country.

4. The budget control and planning system will be developed. The goal is to evaluate all of the projects included in the plans of the Bureau of the Budget using computers. This project will be developed in cooperation with the Bureau of the Budget. This will be of great value in managing things and formulating national development plans. Administrators will be able to determine how much of the budget has already been used and how much is left. This will provide them with details on the level of the various projects and give them estimates on how much the projects will be over or under budget. Besides being useful in controlling the budget, this system will also speed up the process of approving funds. As a result, the development projects will be able to proceed quickly in accord with the targets. There will not be any delays, as there are today, because of not having the approval of the Bureau of the Budget.

The tasks mentioned in paragraphs 1-4 are considered to be basic tasks of great urgency and importance that must be carried out as quickly as possible. Secondary tasks include:

5. Collecting information on cabinet resolutions, speeches by the prime minister, and the government gazette in order to facilitate data retrieval for use in making decisions at cabinet meetings and other important meetings.



6. Collecting data on national development and data important to the country's economy, such as:

Water sources and water development projects.

The oil situation.

Analyses of the economic plans.

Economic and social matters and village-level development.

The control of manpower plans.

Compiling the orders of the Office of the Prime Minister and cabinet resolutions.

Organization:

The NOC is composed of the following officials:

The director of the NOC, C-9 (1).

1. General administration, C-6 (1); nine officials.

2. Computer network, C-8 (1).

2.1. Network chief, C-7 (1).

2.1.1. Chief of the work formulation unit, C-6 (1); 10 officials.

2.1.2. Chief of the programming unit, C-6 (1); 10 officials.

2.2. Chief of technical operations, C-7 (1).

2.2.1. Chief of the program control unit, C-6 (1); 4 officials.

2.2.2. Head of the unit to formulate methods and set standards, C-6 (1); seven officials.

2.2.3. Chief of the evaluation unit, C-7 (1); four officials.

2.3. Operations chief, C-7 (1).

2.3.1. Data preparation chief, C-6 (1); 11 officials.

2.3.2. Head of the unit to set priorities and coordinate the work, C-6 (1); four officials.

3. Planning and evaluation section, C-8 (1).

3.1. Work 1 chief, C-7 (1); six officials.

3.2. Work 2 chief, C-7 (1); six officials.

3.3. Work 3 Chief, C-7 (1); six officials.

3.4. Work 4 chief, C-7 (1); six officials.

4. Audio-visual section: Work chief, C-7 (1); 13 officials.

All four sections are subordinate to the director of the NOC. The details have been submitted to the Office of the Civil Service Commission, and permission has been granted. Most of the officials who will be assigned to carry out the work will be officials from other units who have expertise in these fields. This will ensure that the development project is completed quickly in accord with the targets. As for the audio-visual section, there are already qualified officials working with the Work Coordination and Monitoring Center. Thus, this audio-visual center will be subordinated to the NOC in order to facilitate operations.

11943

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THAILAND

EDITORIAL FEARS RESURGENCE OF SHARE FUNDS

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 7 Sep 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Share Funds"]

[Text] People probably remember a very sad matter that happened less than 10 years ago. We are referring to the share fund crisis, which saw the collapse of the Chamoy, Nokkaeo, and Charter share funds. The wounds inflicted on the people have still not healed. But the culprits and those connected with these funds are living in luxury. They have not been punished.

Three conclusions can be drawn from the collapse of those share funds. First, our legal system was deficient. There were loopholes that economic criminals could use to establish share funds and defraud the people. Second, government officials did not take quick action to put these share funds out of business. Instead, they allowed these funds to grow, with the amount of money involved increasing from only 10 million to billions of baht. This made it difficult to solve the problem. Finally, the problem with the people is that they don't look at things in depth. They allowed themselves to be fooled by these share-fund operators, ignoring the warnings. But in the end, government officials had no other choice but to take action.

Today, certain people are trying to establish share funds again using new forms. Some have established chain funds; others have established village share funds. This is very worrisome. In setting up these funds, the operators have studied the laws carefully in order to find the loopholes. These share-fund operators have brazenly advertised their funds, confident that the law can't touch them or interfere with their activities.

We hope that government officials, particularly the Ministry of Finance, will do more than just warn the people about being tricked by the owners of the chain and village funds. If that is all the officials do, they will not be able to control the problem before it gets out of hand. When the Ministry of Finance issues a warning, the operators of these share funds immediately carry on public relations activities as if challenging the ministry.

We hope that government officials keep a close watch on this, make a decision quickly, and take immediate action against the operators of these share funds. The methods used by these people are now more sophisticated than before. We hope that government officials have developed their capabilities and can deal with these share funds.

THAILAND

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CROWN PRINCE INTERVIEW

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 28 Jul 86 p 2

[Excerpts of interview with the Crown Prince; date and place not specified]

[Text] Issue 225 of DICHAN, which is on the newsstands today, contains a 25-page interview with the crown prince. NAO NA asked the crown prince and DICHAN for permission to print excerpts of that interview on the occasion of his birthday on 28 July.

[Question] What made you decide to visit a slum?

[Answer] I wanted to see what living conditions there were like and to help as much as I could. Most of all, I wanted to find the root causes. I wanted to know why there are slums today. I wanted to find out what effects these have on the people living there, on society, and on the government units. And I wanted to see what can be done to solve this problem.

If we refer to people as slum dwellers and ordinary people, that's the same as dividing people into classes. We shouldn't do that. We shouldn't divide people into slum dwellers and non-slum dwellers.

"Slum" is a concept that people use to describe poor environmental and housing conditions. The people who live in slums are poor. They live crowded together in dilapidated buildings. It's not because of lineage or class. These people are labeled as slum dwellers. This problem is quite prevalent throughout Asia. Every country is trying to solve this problem. For example, Indonesia is trying to find work for people outside the cities so that people don't crowd into the cities. They have set up industrial zones around the cities in order to solve this problem. I have talked with Indonesian officials about this problem quite a lot and compared the situation there with that in Thailand. The slum problem can be solved by formulating plans and taking a long-range view. The problem must be solved at the source. We must use our intelligence. I gave a lecture on this at the Social Welfare Association, but no one did anything.

[Question] Is this the first time that an heir to the throne has visited a slum?

[Answer] That's difficult to answer. I don't know whether anyone else has done so. They probably have.

[Question] As the crown prince, is there anyone who can give you advice on whether you are doing things correctly?

[Answer] We have to listen to friends and to those who have good intentions. At the very least, we have to consider our actions ourselves. That is, we have to look at ourselves as someone else would. In that way, we can see what is right and what is wrong.

[Question] Do you discuss matters with your mother?

[Answer] I have discussed things with both my mother and my father.

[Question] People generally feel that you never experience any suffering.

[Answer] Everyone experiences both happiness and suffering in his life. This is true for everyone regardless of their position. Everyone is subject to the circle of death and rebirth. Life is a combination of happiness and suffering. The two go together. But how we view life depends on how we conduct ourself.

[Question] Is it difficult being the crown prince?

[Answer] I know what my duty is. I try to do my best. If a person doesn't face difficulties or have worries and doubts and feels good all the time, he will stumble. He will not be prepared and will not be careful. He will fall.

[Question] Some people may view your life as that of a prince in a dream. But actually, you have endured suffering, too, isn't that right?

[Answer] Dream princes can be found only in novels. As human beings, all of us encounter problems. People don't want to have problems.

[Question] When rumors appear, do people tell you?

[Answer] Yes. Some people are sarcastic. Others show by their facial expressions.

[Question] Do you ever want to correct those rumors?

[Answer] There are rumors about everyone. There is gossip about everyone. We have to see what the gossip is about and see whether it is true. We have to find out why it is or is not true. If the rumors aren't true, we have to find out whether they are being spread in order to create a situation, provoke an incident, show off, or benefit in some way. We have to find out whether the rumors are spread because others didn't profit as they thought they should or because we really have done something wrong. It doesn't do any good to get angry or upset. If people don't gossip about you, you start to worry.



[Question] How do you feel about people gossiping about you?

[Answer] I have grown accustomed to this. Some things can't be avoided. The more we fight, the more difficult it is to correct the rumors. If your reputation has been damaged, you can't repair the damage by talking and making excuses or attacking others. Sometimes it isn't necessary to say anything. Fair-minded people who know the truth will analyze why this happened.

[Question] What if someone says that they don't like you?

[Answer] We have to see what their reasons are. You can't expect everyone to like you. Even those who like you may dislike certain things about you.

[Question] Have you ever heard any of the rumors?

[Answer] It would be easier to answer if your question was more straightforward. Speak plainly. To what rumors are you referring? You have to be frank. It's easier to answer that way.

[Question] There are people who say that when you buy antiques, you don't pay for them.

[Answer] I always pay. I have proof. I always get a receipt.

[Question] What about when people give your name as a reference?

[Answer] That happens all the time. When an important person has many subordinates, it's quite common for people to use his name. This has to be corrected by educating these people or implementing measures to teach these people. In issuing orders, you have to be strict and do the right thing. Most of those who have done such things have already been punished. This concerns the work system. If we establish a tight work system, the number of such incidents will decline.

[Question] Have things improved?

[Answer] Nothing is perfect. There are always things that need to be changed and improved.

[Question] How do you feel about the traffic problem in Bangkok?

[Answer] Whenever there is a traffic jam, they blame it on me. Sometimes I haven't even left my house. Sometimes when I travel abroad and there is a traffic jam, they say it is my fault.

[Question] Why do they blame you for this?

[Answer] Perhaps because I'm popular.

[Question] Does this upset you?

[Answer] Getting upset doesn't help.



[Question] Some say that you rig the lottery and do other such things.

[Answer] As I said, if it is something that you can't do anything about, you just have to forget about it. If it's something you can change, you do so. Because I am the crown prince and am in a position that is different from others, it's only natural that I am the subject of such rumors.

[Question] Do you love all of your children equally?

[Answer] Yes, I do. Each child is different. You can't say that one is better than another. Each has his or her own personality. Each has his or her own strengths and weaknesses. We have to train them to do what is right. I assure you that I love all my children equally. Please underline "all." (Raising his voice)

[Question] On their birthdays, do your children always hope that you will give them presents?

[Answer] All children hope to receive presents. Underline "all children." (Raising his voice)

[Question] You are very busy. Do you have much time to spend with your children?

[Answer] Enough. I am with them on my days off.

[Question] Do you have days off?

[Answer] A day off is whenever I am free. I don't have any real days off. What I mean by a day off is whenever I happen to have some free time.

[Question] Do you scold your children?

[Answer] Sometimes.

[Question] What do you do when your children do something wrong.

[Answer] I talk with them. I don't spank them. They get a spanking about once a year. Because if the punishment is too strong.... Punishment is a way of making them understand that they did something wrong. Punishment should be used as a tool to teach them. You can't get angry and beat them. Children will remember, and things will just get worse.

Sometimes I punish them like a soldier. I make them do pushups or other exercises. Usually I call them in and scowl at them. (Scowls to show what he means). I tell them what they did wrong. They understand. Sometimes I make them stand quietly for a few minutes. But usually there aren't any problems.

[Question] When you were a child and did something wrong, how were you punished?

[Answer] The same way. Except that I didn't have to do pushups like a soldier. Usually, my parents explained things to me. Occasionally I received a spanking. But not a hard spanking.

10 October 1986

## THAILAND

## COMMENTARY CONTINUES OVER LESE MAJESTE ISSUE

## Editorial: No Use of Monarchy as Political Tool

Bangkok KHAO PHISIT in Thai 1-7 Sep 86 p 6

[Editorial: "The Wira Musikaphong Case and the Charge of Lese Majeste"]

[Text] It's hard to believe that a person who "knows how to play the game" as well as Wira Musikaphong would intentionally do the things charged by those who have such great loyalty to the royal family. Thus, considered from the standpoint of "intention," the deputy minister of interior is probably innocent of the charge of lese majeste. It's quite possible that those who have made such an issue of this have hidden motives for taking such action.

What is certain is that for the great majority, or all, of the people of the country, the monarchy is their psychological center. It is a respected and revered institution that is inviolable. But with respect to those who have expressed dissatisfaction with Wira Musikaphong, is there a difference between "respect for the monarchy" and "political statagem?" This is something that must be watched.

At the very minimum, the lese majeste case against Mr Wira will reduce the government's popularity. Regardless of whether these charges were filed with pure intentions, this is a very effective "weapon" with which to shake the government's stability. Because Wira Musikaphong is the secretary general of the Democrat Party, the key party in the government. And besides this, Mr Wira is an important link between Gen Prem Tinsulanon and the Democrat Party.

Furthermore, it must be understood that many people are dissatisfied with the situation today. They are unhappy about several unjust things that occurred during the formation of the government, about the narrow-mindedness of the coalition parties in administering the country, and about the unprincipled allotment of political benefits. These things could lead to reactions of various types. The formation of this government was unfair in many respects. But we do not agree with opposing something that is unfair using unjust means.

In eliminating what is bad in political circles, people should not use improper means to fight an inefficient government that lacks a firm standpoint. The government should be toppled by great efficiency, by a group

that has a clear standpoint with respect to the people. The monarchy should be respected as a symbol of the nation. It should not be used as a tool in the political struggle of the various factions. We hope that those who are unhappy with the present situation will use just means to oppose injustice. It doesn't do any good at all to oppose what is wrong using improper means. Because evil, or injustice, feeds on itself.

#### Bunchu Comments on Monarchy

Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 1-7 Sep 86 pp 22-24

[Interview with Bunchu Rotchnasathian; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] To win this case, Mr Wira would have to show that what he said about the royal family is right. But how can he do that when all members of the royal family work very hard?

[Answer] Exactly! No royal family in the world works harder than the Thai royal family. In visiting and mixing with the people, they have to make sacrifices and show great patience. In particular, these representatives have to realize that associating and working with the people requires great pride. All members of our royal family have to work very hard. Because of this, he should not have made such a comparison. If it was a slip of the tongue, there must have been something in his subconscious mind. We usually don't say such things. We cannot talk that way. And not just during election campaigns. We don't talk that way even at home. But he said that in public. He said that to a large number of people. This is based on the facts presented by Mr Samak. I didn't know anything about this. But then I listened to the tape and knew that this would become a major issue. He talked about eating and not working. If he made a slip of the tongue, why did he make the same mistake again? He said the same thing in two different places. What he said makes me sick. I don't think that this has anything to do with the law. We don't have to talk about violating the law. We can cling to feelings and to Thailand's traditions and customs. Everyone has a conscience to prevent him or her from doing something like this. Everyone knows that the monarchy is our highest institution. We are respectful even when looking at amulets. We have to be careful even when talking about amulets. We have to take care not to say anything stupid. I am surprised that anyone would refer to the monarchy in an effort to win votes. When I campaigned in Nakhon Sawan, I criticized my opponent for the same sort of thing. During the campaign in Nakhon Sawan, my opponent referred to the king, saying that he was close to the king because he was a royal aide-de-camp. I don't think that that was proper. We shouldn't use something that we love and respect to win votes. That is improper. We can't do that. And what Mr Wira said was even worse. I don't think that he should have said that. It's not that I don't like Mr Wira. He will charge that the opposition is using anything it can to stir up trouble. But I don't think that is true. We won't oppose things haphazardly. Personally, I like Mr Wira very much. He is a very pleasant person with a good disposition. He loves his friends. I am sorry that he blundered like this. But nothing can be done now. He made a mistake and so he must bear the consequences. He can help restore his good name if he admits his guilt and does not cause problems for others.

He should resign. Later on, if everything has been cleared up, he can be given another position. It's a shame that something like this happened.

#### Editorial Quotes Wira's Buriram Speech

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPDA WICHAN in Thai 31 Aug 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Motion by Senators"]

[Excerpts] Last week, a group of senators submitted an urgent motion calling on the Senate to consider the statements made by Mr Wira Musikaphong, the secretary general of the Democrat Party and deputy minister of interior, during a campaign speech made on behalf of a fellow Democrat in Buriram Province. The motion charged that he violated Article 6 of the Constitution, which stipulates that the king is to be held in respect and reverence. No one may say anything insulting about the king. The motion said that the government should take action on this.

The statement to which the senators took offense was: "If I could choose the circumstances of my birth, why would I choose to be born to farmers in Songkhla Province? I would choose to be born in the palace. I would be Prince Wira. I wouldn't have to stand here in the sun talking to you. At noon, I could go eat and then take a nap until around 1500 hours. I am standing here today because I couldn't choose my birth."

The senators have the constitutional right to take the action they did. But senators rarely submit a motion and those who signed the motion are senior military officers, several of whom are still on active duty, including Lt Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, the 1st Army Region commander, Lt Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong, the commander of the Special Warfare Command, Lt Gen Ruamsak Chaiyakominthon, the 3d Army Region commander, and Maj Gen Wattanachai Wutisiri, the deputy commander of the 1st Army Region. Thus, it's only natural that people in general are interested in this and regard this as an important matter.

It is worth noting that people filed a complaint about the statements made by Mr Wiri in Buriram Province and asked investigation officials to take action in the case. But the officials have still not finished their investigation, because this is an important case. The matter must be investigated very carefully. There must be clear evidence of wrongdoing.

We feel that this motion should be considered after the investigation officials have announced their findings. This will prevent anyone from charging that people have interfered in the affairs of a regular government official or used their political influence to block an impartial investigation. After the investigation officials have announced their findings, if the senators disagree, they can use political measures, such as querying the prime minister or the minister concerned.

11943  
CSO: 4207/337



COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VOK BLAMES GOVERNMENT MISMANAGEMENT FOR FAMINE

BK150745 Voice of the Khmer (Clandestine) in Cambodian 0500 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Political commentary: "The Question of Famine in Cambodia"]

[Text] When our country enjoyed full peace and independence, the Cambodian people lived happily and never experienced so-called famine. About 90 percent of the population of Cambodia, which was then a major agricultural country, were peasants who grew rice and other crops not only for consumption but for export as well.

But, since the communists took over in Cambodia, the most serious problem that has caused constant concern among the Cambodian people is a shortage of food. Everyone knows that the communists' erroneous management of the country's affairs has caused the deaths of millions of Cambodian people.

Since the Vietnamese, with the Heng Samrin regime's label, have been occupying Cambodia, under the pretext of helping the Cambodians, the problem of famine has not only further threatened the survival of the Cambodians but threatened the loss of the Cambodian race forever.

Let us take a look at the causes of the food shortage in Cambodia. On the basis of news concerning economic problems, we can accept the following four factors as the causes of famine.

The first factor is natural disasters, as the Heng Samrin regime has claimed. We agree with this claim because we have seen that nature has not been favorable to production in this rainy season. Some regions have suffered from drought while some other regions have had too much rain, to the point that peasants' crops have been inundated and damaged. By September, some of our Cambodian peasants have still not yet been able to grow their crops while some others have not yet fulfilled their production plans.

The second factor is shortage of seed. This shortage of seed is caused by the fact that the Cambodian people have consumed the seed rice because of the shortage of foodstuffs and an insufficient supply of foodstuffs by the Heng Samrin regime.

The third factor is the confiscation and forcible distribution of paddy. In addition to the forcible purchase of paddy from the Cambodian peasants by the



Vietnamese and puppet authorities, the Vietnamese soldiers, using all kinds of pretexts, have confiscated the meager rice and paddy hidden by the peasants for their own consumption.

Another factor is that the Vietnamese have forced the Cambodian men--the main manpower for agricultural production--to join the army or to clear bush and do other hard labor. Some other Cambodian men have fled from home to hide in the jungle for fear of being recruited.

The fourth factor is the presence of the Vietnamese nationals. This is an important factor. The Vietnamese soldiers, totaling nearly 200,000, and about 1 million Vietnamese civilians who have occupied and settled in Cambodia have used and consumed most of the foodstuffs produced by our Cambodian peasants. The army of Vietnamese troops alone consumes 37,000 metric tons of rice, 6,000 metric tons of mungbean, and 6,000 metric tons of soybean each year. This is excluding the consumption by the Vietnamese civilians and the sending of millions of metric tons to Vietnam.

These factors are the causes of the unending famine among the Cambodian people.

What can be done to prevent famine in the future? We think that all Cambodian people should hide their rice and paddy in proper places to prevent them from being seized by the Vietnamese troops. Particularly, they should not sell paddy to the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin regime which uses the name of the state to deceive the peasants into selling paddy to it.

In conclusion, we think that so long as the Vietnamese and the Heng Samrin regime are still occupying Cambodia and the communist regime still exists in Cambodia, famine will continue to threaten Cambodia.

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CSO: 4212/2

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

COMMENTARY VIEWS NONALIGNED SUMMIT

BK120423 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian 2330 GMT  
11 Sep 86

[Station commentary: "Demanding That Vietnam End Its War of Aggression Against Cambodia by Withdrawing All of Its Troops From Cambodia Is a Profound Desire of the Cambodian People, Vietnamese People, and All Peace- and Justice-Loving Countries in the World"]

[Text] On 7 September the eighth summit of the nonaligned countries in Harare, Zimbabwe, issued a joint declaration demanding that the Cambodian problem be settled politically and supporting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination. The statement said: Tension in and around Cambodia might spread all over the region. This is a real danger; therefore, it is necessary to reduce this state of tension through a comprehensive political settlement which calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops, that is the Vietnamese aggressor troops, from Cambodia in order to ensure the total respect for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of all states in Southeast Asia, including Cambodia.

This is a correct and just position of our Nonaligned Movement. During this eighth summit, Vietnam and its allies tried all sorts of maneuvers to bury the Cambodian question, attempting to prevent the heads of state and government of various nonaligned countries from talking about the Cambodian question and to block the conference's declaration passages concerning Cambodia that demand a Vietnamese troop withdrawal. However, the maneuvers of the Vietnamese were far from successful. The representatives of an overwhelming majority of genuine nonaligned countries jointly adopted a declaration demanding that the Cambodian question be settled politically by having Vietnam immediately withdraw all of its troops from Cambodia. At the same time, the declaration of this eighth summit reflected the nonaligned countries' concern that the dangerous war in Cambodia might spread all over Southeast Asia.

For the past nearly 8 years since Vietnam invaded and occupied Cambodia, its true colors as an arrogant and brutal aggressor and as the cat's paw of Soviet expansionism in Southeast Asia have become more and more evident. The whole world, particularly countries in this region clearly see that Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia is merely the first step of the implementation of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion. Once Vietnam manages to swallow Cambodia and to set up its Indochinese federation, Vietnam

and the Soviet Union will use this Indochinese federation as a stepping stone for their southward push, advancing toward invading and occupying other countries in Southeast Asia according to Vietnam's regional expansion strategy and also according to the Soviet Union's global expansion strategy in this region.

In fact, though they have not yet succeeded in swallowing all of Cambodia, the Vietnamese forces occupying Cambodia have already repeatedly encroached upon the Thai border region, incessantly causing bloody provocations against the Thai Army and people along the border, thus making the situation along the Thai border as well as in the whole area constantly tense, explosive, insecure, and unstable. If they can swallow Cambodia and firmly consolidate their position in the region, no one knows how encouraged the Vietnamese will be and how much more insolent will they become in causing trouble, insecurity, and instability against other countries in the region.

For this reason, all countries in the region and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are earnestly demanding that the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia be brought to an end by having Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's rights to self-determination.

[BK120425] Therefore, the declaration of the Eighth Nonaligned Movement Summit Conference accords with the profound desire of the Cambodian people who are being unjustly subjected to Vietnam's war of aggression. It also accords with the desire of the Vietnamese people themselves and the people in all of Southeast Asia. It also benefits efforts to defend peace and stability in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the rest of the world. Only by having all Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia can the Cambodian question be correctly and fairly settled, can the Cambodian people enjoy their right to self-determination, can their woes and sufferings as well as those of the Vietnamese people be brought to an end, and also can the danger of a war spreading all over Southeast Asia be contained and eliminated once and for all.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to express profound gratitude to all genuine nonaligned countries and to all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world for always supporting their just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression for national liberation. The Cambodian people and the CGDK have the true goodwill to bring about an immediate political settlement of the Cambodian question. For this reason the CGDK put forward the eight-point proposals to settle the Cambodian question politically on 17 March 1986. These proposals provide the best solution for the Cambodian question by allowing Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia in two phrases with honor.

Provided the Hanoi authorities accept these reasonable proposals and agree to negotiate with the CGDK--the authentic representative of the Cambodian people--the Cambodian question can be said to be solved. The Cambodian people hope that the nonaligned countries as well as all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world will continue to support these eight-point proposals and help push for their implementation for the sake of peace and security in the

region and the whole world. The most effective measure is that these countries must continue condemning the Vietnamese aggressors and jointly bring pressure to bear on Vietnam in all fields, causing it greater difficulties in order to force it to sit at the negotiating table to solve the Cambodian question on the basis of the CGDK's eight-point proposals for a political settlement of the Cambodian question.

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CSO: 4212/2

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 5-11 SEP

BK121215 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau for the reporting period 5-11 September carries the following battle reports:

At 2315 GMT on 5 September, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Ang Snuol and Samraong Tong Districts on southwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 28 and 29 August, in Kong Pisei District on Kompong Speu battlefield on 30 August, in Kampot and Kompong Trach Districts between 19 and 28 August, in Sot Nikom District on Siem Reap Battlefield on 26, 27, and 28 August, and in MOUNG District on MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 30 August. The radio adds that DK forces destroyed 20 sections of railroad track on MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 28 and 30 August; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion and a company on south Sisophon battlefield on 26 and 28 August; and conducted various activities on the south Sisophon, Battambang, and Kampot battlefields between 27 and 31 August, killing or wounding 52 enemy soldiers and destroying administrative networks in 25 villages and 2 communes, 1 rifle, 1 commune office building, 470 meters of railroad track, and some war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 6 September, VONADK reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in 3 villages in Kompong Svay District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 31 August; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Kompong Svay District on 30 August, a battalion in Thmar Puok District on north Sisophon battlefield on 29 August, and a group of Vietnamese soldiers moving from hill 300 to hill 309 on Koh Kong Leu battlefields on 2 September. The radio adds that DK forces conducted various activities on the Koh Kong Leu, Sisophon, and north Sisophon battlefields between 20 August and 3 September, killing or wounding 45 enemy soldiers and destroying administrative networks in 3 villages, 7 guns, a number of barracks, and some war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 7 September, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and liberated a Vietnamese company position on hill 200 on Pailin battlefield on 1 September; dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in a ward in Kompong Thom town on 29 August and in Prey Nop District on Kompong Som battlefield on 27 August; ambushed a Vietnamese truck west of Chi Krouk on Pailin battlefield on 4 September; and conducted various activities on the Pailin and south Sisophon battlefields between 24 August and 2 September, killing or wounding 104 enemy soldiers; destroying a Vietnamese company position, 5 village administrative networks, 9 guns, 1 truck, and some ammunition and materiel.



At 2315 GMT on 8 September, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Kompong Prieng commune on east Battambang battlefield on 1 September, in Reang Kerei commune on south Battambang battlefield on 2 September, along Route 10 on west Battambang battlefield on 5 September, in Samraong Tong District on 1, 3, and 4 September, in Krakor District on 25 August; and conducted other activities on the Pailin, Samlot, south Sisophon, west Battambang, Pursat, and Kampot battlefields between 25 August and 5 September, killing 33 and wounding 42 enemy soldiers; dismantling Vietnamese administrative networks in 2 communes and some villages; destroying a barracks; and liberating 2 villages on the east Battambang battlefield and 4 villages on the west Battambang battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 9 September, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Tram Sasar commune on north Sisophon battlefield on 1 September, in Srah Srang and Samraong communes on Siem Reap battlefield on 30 August. The radio adds that DK forces attacked Vietnamese soldiers at Svay Thom village 3 km from Siem Reap town on 30 August; ambushed a Vietnamese battalion on the Damdek-Kompong Khleang road in Sot Nikom District on 27 August; and conducted various activities on the Siem Reap and north Sisophon battlefields between 21 August and 1 September, killing 32 and wounding 47 enemy soldiers; dismantling administrative networks in 2 villages and 1 commune; destroying 2 weapons, 2 commune offices, 14 barracks, and some materiel; seizing 7 weapons, 3 boats, and some war materiel; and freeing 50 people on the Siem Reap battlefield.

[BK121217] At 2315 GMT on 10 September, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked and dismantled Vietnamese administrative networks in Santuk District on Kompong Thom battlefield on 6 September, on south Battambang battlefield on 5 September, in Tram Kak District in Takeo battlefield on 4 September, and on Kampot battlefield between 21 and 28 August. The radio adds that DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese battalion in Toek Phos District on 30 August; and conducted other activities on the Sisophon, Koh Kong, north Sisophon, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields between 29 August and 7 September, killing 34 and wounding 38 enemy soldiers; dismantling administrative networks in 18 villages and 2 communes; destroying 6 guns, 2 commune offices, 1 truck, 5 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 1 gun and some materiel; and liberating 7 villages and 35 militiamen on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

At 2315 GMT on 11 September, VONADK reports that DK forces liberated villages on south Phnom Penh battlefield between 2 and 5 September; dispersed and dismantled village and commune administrations in Siem Reap and on south Battambang battlefield; and conducted other activities on the Pailin, Kratie, Siem Reap, and south Sisophon battlefields between 3 and 9 September, killing 42 and wounding 41 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; dispersing and dismantling administrative networks in 8 villages and a commune; destroying 4 guns and some war materiel; liberating 9 villages on the south Phnom Penh battlefield; and freeing 45 village and commune militiamen on the Siem Reap battlefield.

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CSO: 4212/2

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK BATTLE REPORTS FOR 12-18 SEP

BK190657 [Editorial Report] Broadcasts of (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian monitored by Bangkok Bureau during the reporting period 12-18 September carried the following battle reports:

At 2315 GMT on 12 September the radio reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Sangke District on the east Battambang battlefield on 6 and 7 September, in Battambang District on the west Battambang battlefield on 8 September, and in Leach District on the Leach battlefield on 4 September; ambushed a battalion and a company of Vietnamese troops in Phnum Srok District on the north Sisophon battlefield on 4 and 7 September; and conducted other guerrilla activities on the Samlot, east Battambang, Leach, and Sisophon battlefields between 4 and 8 September, killing or wounding 69 Vietnamese soldiers and destroying 7 village administrations, 11 guns, and some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 September reports that DK forces dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Kaoh Andet District on the Takeo battlefield on 2 September, in Chamka Leu and Stoeng Trang Districts on the Kompong Cham battlefield on 5 September, in Varin District on the Siem Reap battlefield on 9 September, and in Rolea P'ier District on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 9 September; routed two Vietnamese battalions in Thmar Puok District on the north Sisophon battlefield on 8 September; attacked a Vietnamese platoon position in Phnum Srok District on the north Sisophon battlefield on 5 September; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, south Sisophon, north Battambang, Pailin, and Koh Kong Leu battlefields between 4 and 10 September, killing or wounding 84 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 10 village and 2 commune administrations, 11 guns, a commune office building, 4 barracks, and some war materiel; and liberating 9 villages on the Takeo battlefield and 7 others on the Siem Reap battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 September reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese 7701st Division Command Headquarters in Kompong Thom town on 9 September; fired 107-mm rockets into Siem Reap market on 9 September; dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Santuk District on the Kompong Thom battlefield, in Chhuk District on the Kampot battlefield on 1, 4, and 8 September, and in Sangke District on the north Battambang battlefield on 11 September; ambushed a Vietnamese company on Route 12 in Kompong Thom Province and a platoon on Route 6 on 6 September; and conducted

various other guerrilla activities on the MOUNG-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Siem Reap, and Kampot battlefields between 3 and 5 September, killing 27 Vietnamese soldiers, including a division and a company commander, and wounding 42 others; destroying 10 village and 2 commune administrations, a jeep, a C-46 field radio, 4 barracks, and some war materiel; and liberating 8 villages together with 25 Cambodian soldiers on the Kompong Thom battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 September reports that DK forces attacked the Vietnamese at Kbal Thnal in Phnom Penh on 6 September, at Ta Khmau town 4 km south of Phnom Penh on 7 September, and at a point south of the glassware factory in Phnom Penh's suburbs on 9 September; attacked a company position in Phnum Sruoch District on the Kompong Speu battlefield on 11 September; dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Thpong District on the northwest Phnom Penh battlefield on 8 and 10 September, in Phnum Sruoch and Kong Pisei Districts on the Kompong Speu battlefield on 6 and 11 September, in MOUNG District on the MOUNG battlefield on 4 September, and in Rolea P'ier District on the Kompong Chhnang battlefield on 6 and 9 September; cut 24 sections of railroad track on the MOUNG battlefield on 8 September; and conducted various other guerrilla activities on the Sisophon, MOUNG, and Kompong Speu battlefields between 2 and 11 September, killing or wounding 91 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroying 13 village and commune administrations, 24 guns, 280 meters of railroad track, 5 barracks, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing 13 guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 September reports that the DK National Army ambushed a Vietnamese train between Kdol and Krang Skea in Kompong Chhnang on 6 September; that guerrillas in Battambang town lobbed a grenade on Vietnamese soldiers on 10 September; that the DKNA dispersed and dismantled Vietnamese village administrations on the south, southwest, and northwest Phnom Penh, Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Speu, MOUNG, and Siem Reap battlefields between 27-18 August [as received] and 6-13 September, and conducted other combat activities on the northwest Phnom Penh, Battambang, Takeo, Kompong Speu, Koh Kong, Kompong Som, Pailin, and Siem Reap battlefields from 30 August to 11 September, killing 57 Vietnamese soldiers, including a company commander and a train controller, and wounding 70 others; destroying a Vietnamese train; dispersing and dismantling 40 Vietnamese village administrations; destroying 11 guns, a truck, a locomotive and 5 cars, a motorcycle, 3 barracks, and some war materiel, and liberating several inhabitants, village and commune militiamen, and Khmer soldiers.

[BK191108] VONADK at 2315 GMT on 17 September reports that the DKNA on 5 September attacked Thpong District seat at Anlung Chrey, Kompong Speu; dispersed and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Veal Pon Commune on 8 September, in Prambei Mum Commune or Kompong Speu battlefield on 4 September, in Prek Tnaot Commune of Kompong Som on 4 September, in Sangke District, Battambang battlefield, on 11 and 13 September, in Battambang District on 11 September, and in Kampot District on 5, 7, and 9 September; and conducted other activities on the northwest Phnom Penh, Pailin, west Battambang, south Battambang, south Sisophon, and Peam Ta battlefields between 3 and 13 September, killing 40 and wounding 43 enemy soldiers, hitting a district seat, dispersing or dismantling 8 village

and 2 commune administrations, and destroying 9 guns, 2 district office buildings, a truck, 8 barracks, and some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 September reports that the DKNA attacked Kompong Svay District, Kompong Thom Province, on 3 September; dispersed and dismantled Vietnamese village and commune administrations in Kompong Svay District on 11 September, in Stoeng Trang District on 13-15 September, in Sangke District on 14 September, in Samraong Tong District on 15 September, and in MOUNG District on 10 September; and conducted other activities on the North Sisophon, Kampot, and MOUNG battlefields between 1 and 11 September, killing 41 Vietnamese soldiers, including a Vietnamese district governor, and wounding 50 others; hitting a district seat; dismantling 3 commune administrations and a number of village administrations; destroying 23 guns, a commune office, a military training school, 10 barracks, and some war materiel; seizing 5 guns and some ammunition and materiel; liberating 5 villages on the Kompong Thom battlefield, 10 on the Kompong Cham battlefield, and 4 on the MOUNG battlefield; and setting free 300 corvee laborers on the north Sisophon battlefield.

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CSO: 4212/2



MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

FIRST PRECINCT ILLEGAL TRADERS, HOARDERS APPREHENDED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jul 86 p 4

[Article by Q.N.-P.T. "First Precinct Discovers, Deals with Many Cases of Sugar, Rice Flour, Aluminum and Plastic Goods Speculation, Black Marketeering, Production of Counterfeit Cigarettes"]

[Text] During the past few weeks, the 1st Precinct Public Security Economic Police Unit discovered and dealt with dozens of cases of black marketeering and receiving illegal goods worth more than 500,000 dong.

Lau Thi Hanh rented the building at 210 Ben Chuong Duong in the 1st Precinct to Mr. and Mrs. Chau Van Minh from the 6th Precinct to conceal more than 3 tons of sugar of various kinds. Hanh also hoarded more than 1.5 tons of sugar and 600 kilograms of rice flour in the building at 212 Ben Chuong Duong.

Nguyen Thi Hanh, a shareholder in the porcelain-pottery-aluminum-plastic commercial cooperation store of Ben Thanh Market bought up and hid hundreds of sets of plastic glasses and bottles, and foreign aluminum basins, bowls and pots worth nearly 100,000 dong.

Last week, the people in the precinct coordinated with the market management sector to uncover many cases of counterfeit cigarette manufacturing and illegal gold trading. Many households in the 5th and 6th precincts and Binh Thanh Ward producing counterfeit Du Lich, Khanh Hoi, Da Lat, Rangoon, etc. brand cigarettes were apprehended with all the evidence.

Vo Thi Ut, Nguyen Thi Mai, Le Van Hoang and Nguyen Thi Thanh Xuan, specializing in illegal buying, selling and consignment of gold and silver in Cui Xom Market of the 8th Precinct and in front of the 5th Precinct trade center, were booked with evidence consisting of 2.5 taels of gold, nearly 200,000 dong in cash and many precious stones.

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CSO: 4209/804



MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY CRACKDOWN--Our Voice of Vietnam correspondent has reported from Ho Chi Minh City: Between 26 August and 8 September, the Market Management Board of Ho Chi Minh City discovered 194 cases of illegal business and merchandise counterfeiting and 443 cases of price discipline violations. Almost all of these cases have been dealt with, and more than 350,000 dong in fines and taxes have been collected. Over the past 2 weeks, the volume of goods entering the city has been stable. However, on the rice market where arrangements are being made to shift from joint business to dealership, prices are increasing to the new level; and the volume of rice supplied by private traders has decreased somewhat. Prices of other goods, especially pork, are also going up. At present, the city has set up six control teams to coordinate with the precinct or district market management boards and mass organizations in carrying out market control activities to gradually stabilize prices on the market. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Sep 86] /9599

CSO: 4209/873

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

EXCESSIVE RED TAPE ADVERSELY AFFECTS PEOPLE

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Jul 86 p 1

['Contributing Opinions to the Party Congress' column: "Primary Problem Now is to Make Corrections Directly from the Source"]

[Text] There was a period in Tan Binh Ward in which people purchasing grain had to obtain five signatures. To obtain all five, one had to go through 15 cadres and other personnel. Many people lost 6 or 7 days to request all the stamps!

Now the ward has made corrections. Those purchasing rice must only obtain two stamps. Don't think that this is good. The source has still to be resolved!!

It is suggested that the grain bureau join the writer in seeking the cause of the shortcoming above. Only in this way can corrections be made directly from the source.

--There are too many administrative cadres and personnel. Psychologically speaking, everyone "actively works," wants to contribute a great deal to the revolution, and thinks he "has the right" and expresses the power of those engaged in management work. Everyone expresses his "responsibility" to the party and the people. Because of this, the people endure countless troubles with an adverse effect on production and life.

--The ward should give some thought to rearranging the cadres of many sectors to better serve the production mission and the lives of the cadres and people, and to put the enthusiastic responsibility of the cadres in its proper place.

--The more cadres and other personnel "respect and excuse each other," the more they "save face and wait on each other," and even "make excuses for each other" when difficulties are encountered, creating delay and agitation for the people.

--In the case of grain sales, only three cadres are necessary with a number reserved for inspection and control of achievement (regular inspection of grain sales to policy recipients is very necessary) while many other cadres and personnel must be placed in other more essential jobs such as strengthening the grain purchasing, grain and food processing, etc. steps.

I applaud the press and readers for the criticism and self-criticism that has discovered many problems. These efforts are truly not small. However, to know

about something and leave it there, or to only "remind" is to toil in vain.  
The primary problem at the present time is the make corrections directly from  
the source, that is to accompany the "correction" of man with correction of the  
mechanism.

Le Nguyen Le  
34 Precinct

7300  
CSO: 4209/804

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

READER CALLS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE JUDGEMENT ORGANIZATION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

['Contributing Opinions to the Party Congress' column: "Administrative Judgement Organization Needed"]

[Text] Fifteen years after the south was totally liberated and the fatherland reunited, the people of the Mekong River Delta are living in an increasingly expanding democracy but must still endure injustices and oppression from a number of authorities and administrative agencies.

The mistakes of administrative agencies at all levels have caused no small losses to the political and material interests of the citizens. Besides errors in the process of implementing democratic reforms such as cooperativization and the transformation of private commerce, there are also many erroneous decisions made by administrative agencies such as evicting dozens of families to irrationally implement a project such as placing a state-operated enterprise on private land containing ancestral graves, to construct an industrial enterprise, and many other occupations of homes and gardens. Citizen rights in such things as housing, garden land, gold and precious stones that are solemnly protected by the constitution and state law have been violated.

The citizens believe in the party, respect the government and appeal their grievances to administrative and party agencies. Investigative and inspection agencies only have a function of investigating and proposing, but no power of judgement. The higher level people's committees have such power but for a great many reasons, usually only resolve a number of small and easy cases which results in the unlimited delay in clear-cut decisions. The people feel a passive resistance and fear that has caused the administrative apparatus to become ineffective. Their confidence is being gradually eroded.

The conflict between the interests of the state and the specific interests of the citizens in our system at the present time, only the investigation and inspection (general inspection portion) agencies examine but these agencies only have the authority to investigate and make suggestions while the resolution authority belongs to the upper level people's committees, and as reality has shown, here is usually the obstruction. The People's Court meanwhile does not have the authority to infringe upon administrative matters.

It is clear that our social reality has a contradiction that we cannot totally resolve because we can only do so with educational, motivational, etc. methods and not with an organization possessing judgement authority (to correct, eliminate and force compensation for losses, etc.).

Economic disputes are judged by an economic arbitration organization. We do not yet have administrative arbitration.

In the fraternal socialist countries, there are places such as Poland with an administrative court organization, and the Soviet Union where judgements in these disputes are made by the Supreme Soviet, an agency with the authority to examine whether the legal documents of the state are constitutional or not.

In my humble opinion, our party should lead the state in organizing an administrative arbitration organization with its supreme directing agency the Council of State, or in organizing a Supreme Administrative Court to examine and reach decisions on contradictions between the rights of the state and the constitutional rights of the citizen. I suggest that the Council of Ministers promptly study and approve the specific organization during the tenure of our party's sixth congress.

In this manner, the feelings of the people will be gradually stabilized without having to be nervous and fearful of requisitional and confiscatory purchase decisions...and they can "live in peace content with one's occupation" and boldly invest in socialist business production. The citizens themselves will be enriched, all the people will be enriched, and the nation will become strong.

This administrative judgement organization will assist in complete achievement of the party's economic line and more importantly, will strengthen confidence in the party and confidence in the superiority of the socialist system.

Huy Sat  
Subprecinct 3, 3d Precinct

7300  
CSO: 4209/840



PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

TRAN VAN LUONG PROVIDES HIS PUBLIC SELF-CRITICISM

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Jul 86 p 4

[Text of the self-criticism of Tran Van Luong, deputy chairman of Subward 22 and director of Phu Loi Cooperative, who signed it on 14 July 1986: "Trusting in the Party, I Present My Errors"]

[Text] I sternly criticize myself for occurrences that led to error.

On the Matter of Striking People

Since 1980, I have struck people on very many occasions. Some instances were occasioned by constant squabbling, insult, or curse, in which I was unable to restrain myself and slapped the person several times. In some instances, after the event, I realized that I had been wrong, apologized, and admitted my shortcoming to the other party. I see that the instances that led to hitting people were wrong and admit error.

On Drinking Alcohol, Violating Municipal Party Committee Directive 16

On 1 May 1986, the cooperative slaughtered a pig for distribution among cooperative members. After the pork was distributed, I had some drinks with members of the cooperative and was informed that on the evening of 1 May there was a cultural hall presentation in Ward 8 of literature and art in the cooperative. I decided that this was my responsibility, so I got ready to go. The art troupe had finished its show. Still to perform was the singing group of Mr. Hau (of Subward 22); they did their performance through to the end, when there was an erroneous broadcast of an announcement from the city sector of the cooperative. I objected, and this led to an altercation with Hau and some of his friends in the performance group. Partly out of anger, partly out of drunkenness, and also partly because Hau and I had had our differences, vulgar language ensued, which led to some of the artists being held to make statements; they were not allowed to go home until they signed pledges. For committing the offense of drinking alcohol, then causing trouble with the performers, I completely admit my mistakes before the organization and the art troupe of Hau.

## Reaction of Cooperative Members to Confusion Over Workpoints

The reaction of cooperative members to this problem was quite correct. Prior to 1975, workpoints were evaluated and declared phase by phase very clearly and accurately, but after upgrade to a cooperative, when the practice of piece-work contracting was changed to product contracting in accordance with Directive 100, the accounting element did not make up a contract that informed the contracting worker of the number of workdays he invested in the contracted area or how many rights he enjoyed, and, although workpoints were awarded for specialized operations, they were slow in coming. After converting to product accounting, the cooperative retained 12 hectares for production in common to raise seedlings and seed types. The amount of rice raised on this area was brought back to a central point in the cooperative, and the accounting element, due to clumsiness, entered in the books only the workpoints for rice brought into the warehouse, but did not enter any for rice left out in the yard, letting it gradually spoil. This was the specialty of the accounting element. I failed in supervision, which cost me the trust of the people.

I accepted advances more than cooperative members (there were some who only received 200 dong in advance when they had two children in the hospital). I actually did not wish that my personal matters take precedence to matters of the collective, but it actually happened that there was a time when my family came down with one illness after the other, especially the time when I was sick and had to spend nearly a month in the hospital, then my son got sick, so I took out a temporary loan from the collective. I admit to the shortcoming before the collective of cooperative members and the organization.

Now I do not know in whom to confide in order to understand the psychic condition of someone who has had many shortcomings. For me, the final word is that out of trust in the party I wish to tell my mistakes completely and out of concern over responsibility must protect the model and build a new model.

The fact that the press has published my mistakes has been a heavy punishment for me. For a time I did not want to go away from the cooperative or face acquaintances, including my son.

This error has been one of the great lessons in my 50 years of life. I hope to use my remaining years and months and devote all my labor to build up the locality and build up the strength of the socialist fatherland.

Through my error, which had an adverse influence on the prestige of the party, caused suspicion between leaders, and harmed the model built up by the ward, subward, and Phu Loi Cooperative, previously called Collective 3, I suggest imposition of the punishment of expulsion from the party.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VIETNAM

PARTY CELL CONDUCTS MEETING TO CRITICIZE TRAN VAN LUONG

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Jul 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Mai Van: "Subward 22 Party Chapter, Ward 8, Meets to Review Comrade Tran Van Luong"; first paragraph is SAIGON GIAI PHONG introduction]

[Text] On 27 June 1986, SAIGON GIAI PHONG ran the column "Issue of Arrogance on Part of Deputy Subward Chairman, Concurrently Director, Phu Loi Cooperative," reflecting on how Comrade Tran Van Luong (i.e., Ba Luong) has shown contempt for the law of the state, physically abused some people, and seriously transgressed the right of cooperative members to collective ownership. Immediately thereafter, the Ward 8 Party Committee resolved to form a subcommittee to investigate the matter. On 7 July 1986, the investigative subcommittee reported the results of its investigation to the party committee and people's committee of Ward 8, and the conclusion was that everything revealed by SAIGON GIAI PHONG was true. Following guidance from the ward committee, the people's committee released Resolutions 19 and 20 on 8 July 1986, relieving Tran Van Luong from his positions of deputy chairman of the people's committee of Subward 22 and director of Phu Loi Cooperative. They also resolved to form a union of Phu Loi Cooperative and other agricultural cooperatives in the ward, headed by Comrade Pham Ngoc An, deputy ward chairman in charge of agriculture.

On 24 July 1986, the party chapter of Subward 22 met to conduct a review of Comrade Tran Van Luong. Participating were the secretary of the Ward 8 Party Committee and representatives of a number of committees, sectors, and mass organizations of the ward and subward.

Before the subward party chapter, Comrade Tran Van Luong read the text of his personal critique (printed on page 4 of this issue), sincerely admitting his shortcomings, the most serious of which was drinking alcohol to intoxication, which led in turn to his striking others many times; failing to make decisions regarding cooperative accounts and not implementing distribution within the cooperative; violating members' right to collective ownership; and bringing in relatives, without authorization, to perform the cooperative's business operations and accounting. Seeing that his shortcomings had serious influence on the prestige of the party and lost the trust of cooperative members in the movement to cooperativize agriculture, Comrade Tran Van Luong proposed that his punishment should be expulsion from the party.

Offering constructive suggestions for Comrade Tran Van Luong, the comrades in the party chapter of Subward 22 correctly evaluated his strengths: he was a

very skilled farmer who worked hard on the fields along with the people to turn Collective 3 (the former designation of Phu Loi Cooperative), a piece of sulphate, acid soil with salt water, into an advanced unit that is a model for the entire city. Comrade Ba Luong has made contributions to promoting the movement to cooperativize agriculture in Subward 22.

Thoroughly analyzing the causes of Comrade Ba Luong's shortcomings, the comrades in the party chapter of Subward 22 reached unanimous agreement that ever since joining the party and receiving position and power, Ba Luong acted contented with himself as a VIP and lacked training and self-cultivation in revolutionary virtues and the viewpoint of the working class. The party chapter and chapter committee of Subward 22 did not keep in close contact with party members and lacked the fortitude to stop and educate the comrade from the beginning. Self-criticism and criticism drives were not conducted in the party chapter regularly and openly.

From his analysis, Comrade Bay Hung, secretary of the party committee of Ward 8, determined some more causes of the mistakes of Comrade Ba Luong. These were that party members were not closely managed by the party chapter; the party chapter lacked unity based on internal development efforts; party members were bureaucratic and aloof from the masses, so the people were not inclined to provide suggestions to develop party members; and mass organizations did not forcefully contribute party-building criticism. The primary responsibility for the decline of Phu Loi Cooperative and shortcomings of Comrade Ba Luong rests with the entire party chapter, with the secretary of the subward party chapter as its head. He also spoke for the ward party committee in admitting the failure of the ward party committee to investigate and keep in close touch with the basic level, depending for the most part on regular reports of the subward, which lacked accuracy, and on functional sectors to keep abreast of the situation.

Comrade Bay Hung requested that after this meeting the party chapter committee of Subward 22 hold a meeting with the villagers in order for Comrade Ba Luong to recount his mistakes and sincerely admit his shortcomings, and at the same time report to the people true production results and the cooperative's method of allocating distribution and any matters about which the villagers demand answers.

The secretary of the ward party committee instructed the Phu Loi Cooperative Consolidation Union and functional sectors to strive to consolidate and perfect the operations of the cooperative, especially accounting, and rapidly assist the cooperative to organize allocation of distribution and declaration of finances before cooperative members. The results to be achieved in this consolidation are a moderate rise in productivity and output and in standard of living above what they were before and activation of the right of cooperative members to collective ownership.

The secretary of the Ward 8 Party Committee thanked and congratulated the municipal newspapers and radio broadcasts for their early discovery of the errors of Comrade Ba Luong and shortcomings in Phu Loi Cooperative, enabling timely corrective measures to be taken.

Via secret ballot, the party chapter of Subward 22 arrived at a punishment for Comrade Tran Van Luong and proposed it to the ward party committee. Voting results were 16 for retention in the party and 3 for expulsion.

Before the party chapter of Subward 22 and the secretary of Ward 8 Party Committee, Comrade Ba Luong said emotionally, "The constructive action taken with me today by the party chapter will be a valuable lesson throughout my life. The comrade promised that he would diligently correct his shortcomings and make every effort to build up Phu Loi Cooperative in order to compensate for his previous conduct to members of the cooperative and the party.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

LACK OF AUTONOMY RESTRICTS ENTERPRISE OPERATIONS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Aug 86 p 3

[Article by X.H.: "Enterprises Still 'Subsidized'"]

[Text] Resolution 8 and the draft resolution of the Political Bureau on protecting the production and business autonomy of basic economic units has been received with enthusiasm by many industrial directors, and the new aspects have been affirmed. Many state-operated enterprises have reorganized production, rearranged labor, applied technical advances, and created conditions for expanded reproduction and profitable business. A number of enterprise federations, corporations and joint enterprises have conducted thorough labor division and decentralization for their subordinate enterprises.

However, there are still many basic economic units that are slow in shifting their production and business course in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 8. In our city, there are many economic and technical sectors organized in the corporation or joint enterprise form consisting of about 5 to 10 enterprises under the direct jurisdiction of operations following the ledger report accounting principle. These enterprises only have a mission of accepting production plans and delivering products to a corporation or joint enterprise; the supply, raw material, gasoline and oil, labor, salary fund, etc. items are all entirely "subsidized" by the corporation. This method has been in existence for the past 10 years and has converted many enterprise directors into passive and dependent individuals waiting for upper echelons as well as gradually "annulling" the dynamism and creativity of management cadres. The role of the director in these enterprises is actually no different from a shop foreman. Also at the present time, although many corporation leaders have raised their voices to criticize upper echelons and the "bureaucratism and subsidization" surrounding them, they have not recognized that they themselves are contributing to the existence of this "subsidized" system.

We can clearly see this fact through the confidences of Nhung, Deputy Director of Paint Enterprise 1 (of the Paint and Plastics Corporation). "The enterprise wanted to repair a broken down alkyd paint synthetic plastic cooker and had to wait for members of the corporation office to inspect, confirm the level of damage and sign a paper for the enterprise to conduct the repair. The enterprise also submitted a written request for the corporation to issue the repair materials and expenses and to acquire the necessary signatures from the technical, capital construction, material and finance offices and the corporation

director in the most rapid manner still took a week. The enterprise contacted a location selling pitch oil for making paint but while waiting for the corporation to complete a study of the raw material price and quality, and to issue a purchasing decision, the pitch oil was sold to another location. If the enterprise would have had autonomy in resolving these problems, the handling would surely have been more timely. The enterprise cannot demand independent accounting. In accordance with the policy of the the Chemicals General Department, we only suggest that the corporation initiate a number of rights for the enterprise such as concentration on receipts and expenditures, and autonomy in the signing of raw material purchase and supply exchange contracts. During the first 5 months of this year, because the enterprise had no raw materials for paint production, we had to sit with "hands tied" waiting for "subsidization" from the corporation."

Possibly this is also an anxiety of many directors in the enterprises still "subsidized" at the present time. In a corporation with 10 subordinate enterprises for example, if the 20 directors and deputy directors were granted autonomy in searching for and contacting customers to sign contracts and in joining the corporation in the pursuit and concern for raw materials, surely it would be more effective than a corporation board of directors of two or three individuals looking for customers and concerned about the raw materials for 10 enterprises all at one time. To this time however, many corporations have still not emphasized the decentralization of management and assignment of financial and production autonomy to subordinate enterprises. Possibly it is because the directors are still burdened with an ideology of subsidization and distrust of the lower echelons; or because decentralization will result in the corporation director suffering lost or declining authority; the authority to approve this task, the authority to refuse permission for the enterprise to do that, etc.

For the general benefit, let us swiftly return autonomy to the enterprises.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

SIDEWALK STANDS CONDUCT COVERT WESTERN MEDICINE SALES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Aug 86 p 2

[Article by Phuong Thao: "'Disguised' Goods Stands"]

[Text] There are still not a few sick people who place full confidence in recovering their health in the western drug stands operating surreptitiously in the open-air market. Therefore, the illegal drug trade is still developing under many forms, disguised stands engaged in retail cigarette and conical hat sales, watch repair, manicurists, etc.

From only the disguised retail cigarette sales stand of Nguyen Bach Nhu Lien at the corner of Vo Van Tan and Truong Dinh, the people coordinated with the 3d Precinct market management forces to uncover 188 types of imported foreign drugs weighing more than 10 kilograms. Even more worthy of attention was that up to 66 types of medicine (more than one third) were no longer usable because they had exceeded the expiration date and the medicine was damaged by mold! The person "pursuing goods" for Mrs. Nhu Lien was also only a specialist in the purchase of imported foreign drugs and returning them for sale in accordance with his experience and possessed not a bit of knowledge about medicine. The reason that Mrs. Nhu Lien entered the western drug trade is even more simple: it was also the family trade followed by her aunt who was allowed to leave the country by the authorities. Nhu Lien "continued the family trade" for a living, retaining and immediately dispensing left over drugs. In another place, at the sundries stand of Nguyen Thi Hong Tuy at 30/16 Vuong Chuoi Street in Subprecinct 7 of the 3d Precinct, there was also a kind of goods sold surreptitiously, domestic and foreign western drugs.

Treatment drugs are goods vital to the lives of the people, are under the unified management of the state, and when sold, require the guidance of the public health sector to ensure the necessary patient dosage. The sidewalk western drug trade has caused no small calamity to users. The open-air western drug market is now being steadily restricted and treatment drug users should, for their own benefit, not continue to consume the western drugs delivered for disguised sale under many different goods sectors. Don't allow the situation of "accompanying" surreptitious goods sales to become widespread in a number of privately operated sales points!

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

ONLY FEW ECONOMIC ASSOCIATIONS SUCCEEDING

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by D.T.: "Concerning Economic Association Between Subprecinct Consumer Cooperatives and Village Marketing Cooperatives"]

[Text] Mutual support to join in business in better supporting the lives of the laboring people is the primary objective of economic association between subprecinct consumer cooperatives and village marketing cooperatives.

The entire municipal cooperative trade sector presently has more than 50 basic level cooperative units implementing economic association. This number has increased extremely slowly and there has been almost no development since the beginning of 1986.

"Attachment" but no "Meaning"

How many subprecinct consumer cooperative and village marketing cooperative "pairs" have developed an effect, have additional sources of goods, have expanded their service operations, etc. through economic association? This number is clearly not large. This can be proved through the consumer cooperative and marketing cooperative "pairs" in a number of precincts and districts that have implemented economic association in a fairly rapid and broad manner such as the 3d Precinct-Thu Duc, 5th Precinct-Hoc Mon, and 11th Precinct-Binh Chanh. The Subprecinct 4 consumer cooperative of the 11th Precinct invested in a partnership with the Binh Hung Village marketing cooperative of Binh Chanh District in everything from goods transportation means to goods, with the establishment of a supply junk to support circulation for the people living in distant hamlets that was once reported in the newspapers.

Conversely, the Binh Hung marketing cooperative is mutually assisted by its partner with local agricultural products. However, the mutual supply of goods has been carried out for half a year and already is limited. The Subprecinct 13 (former) consumer cooperative of the 5th Precinct invested hundreds of thousands of dong in building a department store for the Trung My Tay Village marketing cooperative in Hoc Mon District and, according to the contract, should have received pork, vegetables and fruit in return. However, only a few months later, the volume of goods traveling both ways gradually "withered" and finally stopped. The Subprecinct 15 consumer cooperative-Phong Phu Village marketing cooperative "pair" throughout the first 6 months of 1986 only "met" each other once through "a commercial affair" to sell Da Lat cigarettes! Only "attachment" and no "meaning" between each other easily leads to "separation." It



must also be stated that there are not a few "pairs" in simple partnership with each other that do not figure the profits, A delivers goods to B at the original price, B delivers goods to A at the original price, etc., easily leading to "a heavy load" that "tires" both parties because both suffer losses.

#### Possibly a Support for Each Other?

The 1st Precinct and Cu Chi District are units leading the way in achievement of economic association from the precinct and district to the subprecinct and village level; including the first "speck of flame" rising from Subprecinct 19 in the 1st Precinct and its partner village, Tan An Hoi of Cu Chi. The former Tan An Hoi Village has now been separated, one part incorporated into Cu Chi Town, and another further expanded to form a new Tan An Hoi Village. Precinct 19 has continued its partnership with both the marketing cooperative of Cu Chi Town and that of the new Tan An Hoi Village. The hog farm in Tan An Hoi Village in which the Subprecinct 19 consumer cooperative invested is still being maintained and has developed successfully. Using production development as a foundation for long-term economic association is a policy of the two partner units.

Trusting and relying on each other, the economic association for the past several years between the Subprecinct 19 cooperative unit and Tan An Hoi Village has helped each other in acquiring a firm supply base, both assisting to stimulate production in the rural areas of the city and to further increase goods in support of daily living. During the first 6 months of 1986, Subprecinct 19 delivered to Cu Chi City and Tan An Hoi Village handicraft items, food, fabrics, cement, bran, etc. worth 846,000 dong, including support to Tan Thanh State Farm Cooperative (located within the village) with supplies, fertilizer, etc.

The good experience in economic association of the two units above has also assisted them in the exploitation of production and business potentials which they do not exchange. The two parties rely on each other to advance.

Long-term investment to assist in the exploitation of strengths and to expand the network and improve the source of service goods is a method achieved by many subprecincts and villages. The 11th Precinct alone presently has the cooperatives of the 20th, 6th, 3d, etc. precincts investing in fish raising and goods partner villages for rapid and profitable returns. The Subprecinct 19 consumer cooperative held discussions with Tan An Hoi Village to delineate a peanut raising area, and to invest in domestic animal feed and breeder hogs for the stock raising farmers. The Subprecinct 9 consumer cooperative of the 3d Precinct invested capital for the Tam Binh Village marketing cooperative of Thu Duc District to advance money to hog raising families.

However, the number of units that have calculated long-term work and true association with each other is not great. A number of cooperatives have stopped at a level of exchanging goods in accordance with each commercial transaction or instead of definitive purchases and immediate sales, one unit will deliver goods to another for sale and then receive the money to give the appearance of a "partnership." The occurrence of one subprecinct consumer cooperative in partnership and economic association with many village marketing cooperatives is presently fairly widespread. An example is the consumer cooperative of Subprecinct 8 in the 11th Precinct which presently is in partnership with eight nearby cooperative units but has no investment in any village at all!



It is necessary to invest in one or two selected units to achieve economic association and to assist in exploiting each other's strengths; inner city units must shoulder a rear services role for the agricultural production of suburban units in order from that to more strongly and successfully support the business and service operations of both.

Cash and goods sources have always been two lasting and difficult problems for cooperatives at the basic level that can be overcome by two units achieving true association with each other with a common objective: to increasingly and better support the daily requirements of the people.

With the initiative and creativity of collective economic units, the consumer and marketing cooperatives will choose the answer with the greatest return.

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CSO: 4209/804

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

POOR MANAGEMENT STYMIES CHICKEN, EGG PRODUCTION

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 25 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Phan Khanh Toan: "Why Is the Price of Eggs Steadily Increasing While the Number of Chicken Raisers Steadily Declines?"]

[Text] The city has a policy of encouraging the contract raising of hogs. Many organizations in the city have rolled up their sleeves to develop the hog herd. Chickens? Not everyone is able to raise hogs but chicken raising is appropriate for every circumstance and every age group. Neither is there much capital required for chicken raising. However, there is still no specific policy on chicken raising.

Many people raising industrial chickens several years for the state and with degrees in chicken raising earned in foreign countries believe that any nation wishing to maintain and develop industrial chickens must have two basic conditions: chicken feed and treatment medicines. To acquire many fast growing meat chickens and good layers is not difficult--nations rely on their crossbreeding development and experience. Since the city has a few tens of thousands of laying hens, there is no shortage of breeder chickens. Nevertheless, a tropical country with the capability of providing abundant feed for domestic animals like our country but does not is something worthy of anxiety and concern. With the price of 1 kilogram of chicken feed at 20 dong as it is at the present time, the chicken raiser in the city finds it entirely unbearable.

The city is pursuing the purchase of raw materials such as bran, corn, fish meal, oil cake, soybeans, etc., all in the Mekong River delta. Industrial chickens are "dandies" that are extremely difficult to figure and if lacking only 1 percent in their feed components will refuse to lay. Feed with a suitable "taste" that allows the chickens to increase in weight must be acquired but with little cash or charge "checks" on hand in the unit for chicken feed, how can large amounts of corn, fish meal, etc. be purchased? Only with eggs, breeder chickens and meat is it possible to have barter for chicken feed components. The city also still has not assigned food product production facilities to ship by-products to locations making domestic animal feed but still retains the by-products for self-exchange within the same sector. Much sweat is shed in the pursuit of chicken feed for each meal! It occupies the time and "grey matter" of those thinking about improvement and invention in chicken raising because they must worry about "stratagems" and formulas for finding bran, corn, fish meal, oil cake, etc.

Chickens also require treatment medicines before they lay enthusiastically. At present, there is still a shortage of "fowl plague vaccine." Domestically produced medicines are still too poor in quality, and often a vaccinated chicken still does not recover. "Newcastle" disease is a source of great concern to the large-scale chicken farms. In the self-acquisition of veterinary medicines, the efforts of the state-operated chicken raising sector to control the disease for enterprises are still insufficient and no additional medicines are available for distribution to chicken raising families. However, if concern is not given to sufficient control of the "competition" that has degraded and reduced the quality of processed pork and chicken; deteriorated production; and not fully used or wasted machine capacity, not one of the 120 points engaged in the retail sale of bran to chicken raising families in the city will be worth anything. The price of bran differs every day, is available off and on, and the family chicken raisers find the fate of their chicken flock entering the special swinging doors of the agents. Individuals in the municipal chicken raising sector have sat back but the idea of unifying a domestic animal feed production medium has still not been settled and some are still afraid that the basic level will not take the initiative, but the greatest fear is the adverse effect on the privileges they have enjoyed in contracting if they arrive at general organization of an animal feed production medium.

This is the reason for the chicken that laid the golden egg, and the price of eggs on the market at the present time on some days rises to 8 dong each, a fact that has many causes. However, the question that arises is why, while the price of eggs steadily rises, does the number of chicken raisers steadily decline. The official answer to this question is reserved for those directly engaged in the management and organization of stock raising in the city.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VIETNAM

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF HO CHI MINH CITY RESTAURANTS, PUBS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 5 Aug 86 pp 1, 4

[Article by Le Tien Tuyen: "Still Too Many Negative Aspects in Municipal Food and Beverage Market; Some Sectors Engaging in Business Without a Business Function; Pubs in Disguise; Suspended Pubs Continue Operations; Number of Social Injustices Must Be Condemned: One Binge Equal to Worker's Month's Pay"]

[Text] A Spreading Development

How many food and beverage business sectors and units are there? This question is not easy to answer. Actually, under observation, besides the food, beverage and hotel sector, the cooperative trade, and the tourism sector--sectors permitted to engage in the food and beverage business, there are also not a few sectors and units without a food and beverage business function that are still doing so on a fairly large scale. To the present time, a year after Directive 12/CT-UB of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee was issued on realigning and rearranging the municipal food and beverage sector, the "unhinged" business situation above has still not been restrained but increasingly has a tendency to expand.

The food and beverage business trade consists of Department Store No. 2, Department Store No. 3, Nga Sau Cafeteria, Ho Ky Hoa of the 10th Precinct Consolidated Trade Corporation, the 3d Precinct Department Store coffee-music shop, the 3d Precinct Consolidated Trade Corporation Dui Market cafeteria, etc. The communications and transportation sector food and beverage business consists of the Mien Tay, Mien Dong and Lon Market bus stops. The railway sector has Hoa Hung Station and the Railroad Service Corporation (at 132 Ham Nghi). Cultural and recreational locations also participate in the food and beverage business such as the botanical gardens, Le Van Tam Park, National Library, Phan Dinh Phung Club, 3d Precinct cultural building, etc. The 1st Precinct Export-Import Goods Supply Corporation(?) also participates in the food and beverage business with the Bach Dang, Thai Son and Hoan Kiem "high class" restaurants.

To acquire "beneficial funds" and to increase the budget of the local area, many wards have established private hotels without the management of a single economic and technical sector. In Tan Binh Ward, the Tan Binh Restaurant and Tan Binh recreational area (actually a food and beverage business) belong to the ward people's committee. Binh Thanh established three large food and beverage points, including the Thanh Da floating restaurant and Van Thanh recreational area subordinate to the ward people's committee. There is also the

Saigon Bridge Restaurant of the ward Export Goods Supply Corporation! Phu Nhuan Ward recently demolished an old structure, rebuilt it and opened a fairly prestigious restaurant on Nguyen Van Troi Street.

Above we have only skimmed over a number of food and beverage businesses of significance. Besides that, the city also has a fairly large number of canteens that have sprung up within sectors without a food and beverage function. In the 3d Precinct, there are 23 internal food and beverage business canteens selling to travelers. Binh Thanh Ward has 20 agencies, the 1st Precinct after a period of active rearrangement still has five agencies, etc.

#### Food and Beverage Business in Subprecincts, Villages

Directive 12 states: "Firmly control the situation of food and beverage facilities on each street, and immediately repress those engaged in selling alcoholic beverages, occupying streets and sidewalks, and ordered to shut down due to a violation. The food and beverage sector and wards and districts must realign the food and beverage business network within each subprecinct, ward and district; classify the remaining facilities; and formulate a plan for transformation, reorganization and rearrangement." Our search for understanding shows that the directive above is not being strictly observed. According to still incomplete investigative data in the subprecincts and villages, the privately operated food and beverage business area has 16,345 households with an annual business volume of about 600 million dong, double that of the total business income of the organized food and beverage business network. With such a "thick" development density and business scale, the unorganized food and beverage business facilities have created a great waste in grain and food. That is not counting the negative cultural and social aspects.

According to a report of the Food, Beverage and Hotel Service at the end of 1985, the entire city closed down 3,000 food and beverage businesses; including 1,750 occupying streets and sidewalks, 594 fast food points, 75 illegal function food and beverage business facilities, 102 households brewing and selling alcohol, etc. This number is still modest compared to requirements. However, it is also only the initial step. During and since the lunar new year this year, the network of privately operated food and beverage businesses has burst out in fairly large numbers. In the 1st Precinct, of the 1,918 food and beverage businesses, only 659 have a license. There are 456 that are newly opened or have reopened after being ordered to shut down. Subprecincts with a fairly large number of newly opened food and beverage businesses include Subprecinct 4 with 81, Subprecinct 10 with 49, Subprecinct 18 with 38, etc. Other precincts have also fallen into a similar situation. At the present time, the 3d Precinct has 376 newly opened food and beverage establishments; the 11th Precinct has 92; and the 4th Precinct has 50. Recently, an agency conducting an inspection of the food and beverage business in three subprecincts of the 5th Precinct discovered 40 new establishments operating without a license and 20 alcoholic beverage businesses violating the new cultural way of life that had previously received orders to close down but had reopened.

It may be said that inflation in the subprecinct and village area food and beverage business at the present time is worthy of alarm. It is only necessary to



examine the areas around the Saigon Brewery and along Nguyen Chi Thanh, Nguyen Kim and Dao Duy Tu streets to see hundreds of draft beer sales points wedged tightly together. The draft beer is poured from a plastic can into aluminum cups and sold to "wandering disciples" right on the sidewalk or at better concealed points in buildings with no signs and specializing in serving only their acquaintances. In Binh Thanh, 68 establishments selling wine and hard liquor that were closed down have now reopened. They have only changed a bit: changed because the wine previously served cup by cup is now served in a pot; and the customers have changed in that they previously drank out of "moderately constructed" glasses but now out of mill glasses like iced tea. Does the local area know about this? In the 1st Precinct, the households of Ly Thi Thac (44 Nguyen Phi), Chau Thi Lem (254 Le Thanh Ton), Nguyen Thi Hoa (124 Nguyen Thi Minh Khai), Huynh Thi Lan (24 Le Loi), Le Thi Kim Dung (15 Ho Huan Nghiep), Than Thi Que (24 Ho Huan Nghiep), Nhu Lan Bread, etc. are the major households of the food and beverage sector unwilling to transform and rearrange, have been ordered to close down, but have now continued to operate and the local areas have not handled the situation. Whose responsibility is this problem?

#### The Reverse Side of Business Association and Trade Skill Use

By the end of June 1986, 652 private operators had entered business association with the state. This is the first stretch in reorganizing and rearranging the unorganized food and beverage business sector. The problem is what kind of association, association with whom and its true quality, not its quantity. In fact, even in this area can be seen excessive food and beverage inflation. For example: the 10th Precinct Food, Beverage and Hotel Corporation established a business association with the dog meat shop on Ly Thai To Street! Many precincts and districts have established business associations with cart drivers and sidewalk and alley coffee shops. The 5th Precinct is in business association with a food and liquor business located right on the Lam Son athletic field!

The basic principles of business association are that the households must have trade skills, space and capital, and must be major A and B households. The business association is to guide them in better operations aimed at developing the effect of social service, not simply to divide the profits. Nevertheless, the objectives above have been neglected. Business association with private operators is almost like simply "investing" with a bookkeeper noting and recording each day and hour. The purchasing and sales operations of the households receive almost no management. This style of association is only another heavy burden for the consumer.

Concerning the food and beverage business in the subprecinct and village consumer and marketing cooperative area, in accordance with guidance from the Municipal People's Committee, "The marketing cooperative will only organize food and beverage business facilities if a shortage exists in comparison with the local plan," and "Following the supervision of the subprecinct, the subprecinct marketing cooperative will reorganize and manage medium and small type B and C privately operated food and beverage facilities." However, a number of locations have not operated precisely in accordance with this spirit. Taking advantage of permission to open common food and beverage locations, under the

form of using trade skills, consumer and marketing cooperatives have spread into opening food and beverage points. Besides the previous points, after Directive 12, the cooperative trade sector opened an additional 420 restaurants. During only the first 6 months of 1986, according to reports from the cooperative trade sector, the food and beverage business volume was 82 million dong, 445.5 percent compared with the same period last year! Worthy of noting is that many cooperatives have given almost blank check contracts to the private operators. During an inspection of compliance with Directive 12, many households declared that they must pay the cooperative 12 percent of the monthly net profits, some locations contract the households to pay in accordance with a daily level of 10 to 15 dong, etc. The above style of shop sign rental both additionally disrupts the market and creates losses in income for the state. According to a report of the Food, Beverage and Hotel Service, in the consumer cooperatives of the 8th Precinct, there are up to 90 food and beverage points of this association type. Some locations are still tolerating and accepting households avoiding transformation, and allowing those with closure orders to continue operations such as the Hai Nam steamed roll, Tran Cao Van bread, etc. establishments. A small number of subprecinct and village party and people's committee echelons have borrowed the title and hung up the sign of a marketing cooperative to go into business for the profit, considering food and beverage service in the marketing cooperative as their private financial and economic organization.

#### Problems That Must Be Resolved

Why has the food and beverage business network in the city continued to spread? In reply to our question, Nguyen Van Nang, Director of the Municipal Food, Beverage and Hotel Service, observed, "It is an unwholesome trend. In order to resolve this problem, first of all the responsible agencies and local areas must create stable jobs for the people by production reorganization, not allowing a portion of the laboring people to plunge into the food and beverage business. Subjectively however, the sector itself and the precincts and districts have not yet strictly complied with Directive 12 of the Municipal Party Committee. There are presently occurrences in which precincts, districts, subprecincts and villages all want to have large budgets. Therefore, occasionally the tax sector will issue permits to food and beverage business establishments (to collect taxes); while the subprecincts and precincts lack close contact or turn their heads when the establishments begin operations, and the food and beverage sector is unable to approach or control this market."

"Shouldn't there be a change in the sector management mechanism?"

"Sure. To properly comply with Directive 12 and to contribute opinions to the coming party congress, I suggest that the economic and technical sector be assigned to manage all of its activities from the municipal to the precinct, district, subprecinct and village level. For example, in the food and beverage business field, permission must be assigned to the Food, Beverage and Hotel Service and precinct and district corporations to issue and recover licenses and to control commercial operations, and business establishments must comply with sector arrangement, avoiding a situation of managing sectors managing in form only. The sector and local areas must have synchronized methods, avoiding different development at each level."

How much is the ration at a special products pub at the present time? If you figure the meal plus the beer, from 200 to 300 dong, equivalent to the basic wage of a cadre or worker. Each day, the pubs gobble up millions of dong worth of grain and food; and many diners don't eat everything on their plate while countless other families must eat rice one meal and gruel the next, and eat today but worry about tomorrow. Who is drinking in these places? They are cadres who are misappropriating state money, individuals engaged in corruption and connivance, thieves, speculators, smugglers, etc. Not one honest laborer dares to spend an entire month's wages on one binge. If we keep on collecting cash and increasing the budgets (of sectors and local areas), and continue to open prestigious and showy shops and stores, we will unintentionally and further increase the inconsistencies in society and create an environment for other negative aspects to rise. Before the court, many economic and criminal defendants have admitted that one of the forces motivating them was the constant need for money to drink. This is not counting the unprincipled economic contracts and illegal transactions conducted with each other by conniving individuals in and with liquor parties. Public opinion is harshly condemning the spreading alcoholism that is eroding the vitality of society and creating terrible losses for production. Public opinion resolutely demands a reduction in the number of shops and stores specializing in alcohol and that the food and beverage network be realigned consistent with the production and life situation of the city at the present time, while simultaneously and immediately finding the source of illegal funds being extravagantly spent in these shops.

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## HO CHI MINH CITY PROMOTES SHRIMP, FISH RAISING

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by PH.S.: "1986-1990 Marine Products Sector: Strong Shift in Direction to Raising"]

[Text] One of the most important strategic missions of the municipal marine products sector in the near future is a strong shift in direction to raising (in conjunction with sea fishing), with special promotion of export shrimp raising. This is the conclusion reached by a conference to review the raising of shrimp during the years of 1983-1985 in the city, held on 22 July 1986 in Duyen Hai.

During 1985, the area of shrimp raising reached 3,800 hectares (3,200 hectares in Duyen Hai and 600 hectares in bordering wards and other districts). Export shrimp output reached 450 tons (with 300 tons of salt and brackish water shrimp and 150 tons of blue crayfish). The state farm area alone, from 1984 (when implementation of the Municipal Party Committee resolution on establishing shrimp raising areas began) to May of 1986, harvested 152 tons of export shrimp. Many units have established models of coordinated forestry and fish raising and have achieved fairly good results in the raising of shrimp such as: the Duyen Hai Marine Products Raising Enterprise, the state farms of the 11th, 6th, 8th precincts, etc. The people during 1985 had a marine product raising area of 2,200 hectares with an average output of .3 to .5 tons per hectare (Unit 1 of the co-operative in Hoa Hiep Hamlet, Long Hoa Village, Duyen Hai District, achieved 1 ton per hectare.

These are initial successes worthy of enthusiasm. However, there are also many shortcomings. Investigation and delineation are still not good, there is no active creation of the necessary material and technical base, a suitable policy for sufficiently encouraging the raising of shrimp does not exist, etc.

The conference unanimously defined the course and objective from now until 1990 to be: to concentrate priority on investment of capital, material and science and technology in strongly developing the raising of export shrimp and fish (especially shrimp). During 1986, efforts will be made to achieve 6,000 tons of (raised) marine products, including 800 tons of export shrimp. The primary methods will be: to complete ward, district and area delineation; to establish models of consolidated shrimp raising business coordinated with afforestation and lumbering, with salt-making, rice fields, gardens, etc. in order to expand and promote the application of scientific and technical advances.

At the conference, the Municipal People's Committee bestowed the advanced model banner on the state farms of the 6th and 11th precincts, and awarded commendations and citations to the units and individuals with many outstanding contributions during 1985.



AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM

#### TEA PLANTATION HOLDS PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

BK190757 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] The grassroots party organization congress of the Tam Duong state-run tea plantation of Lai Chau Province Agricultural Service has asserted that in recent years, through the expansion of comprehensive business, the plantation has developed more steadily. At present, the plantation is planting tea while expanding livestock breeding, harmoniously combining the family-based economy with the plantation's economic development. The plantation now has 436 hectares of tea, including 252 hectares of commercial tea. Its tea bud yield increased from 16.5 quintals per hectare in 1983 to 35 quintals in 1985 and the volume of tea bud from 620 to 825 metric tons.

The plantation has paid attention to improving the quality of processed tea and increasing the capacity of its processing workshop from 8 to 12 metric tons a day.

Along with expanding its tea acreage and practicing intensive cultivation, the Tam Duong plantation has developed the breeding of cattle and fish over the past 3 years. Along with expanding production, the plantation has renewed its leadership apparatus, systematically applied the new management mechanism, reduced the number of personnel not engaged directly in labor, and consolidated its production units. Thanks to these efforts, the plantation's total commercial output value in 1985 increased by 78 percent over 1982.

At present, the plantation is concentrating on overcoming shortcomings in managing, organizing, and directing production and business activities; developing autonomy at the grassroots level; and achieving the new targets set forth by the party organization congress--namely, increasing its tea acreage to 450-500 hectares by 1990 and recording an average yield of 45 quintals per hectare, raising 500 cows and 1.5 million fish breeders, and planting 100 hectares of forests.

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CSO: 4209/873



TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

HUE WIRED-RADIO NETWORK--To emulate recording achievements in honor of the anniversary of the August Revolution, National Day, and of the party congresses at all levels, to the end of August, Hue wired-radio network in Binh Tri Thien Province had built 10 more 250-600 watt cable radio substations in the wards and villages, and a central transmitter station with an antenna pillar and installed 500 more family-use loudspeakers, 52 public loudspeakers, and 16 km of bimetallic line, thus bringing the total number of family-use and public loudspeakers to 6,500 and 350 respectively, and the total length of the central line connected with 56 cable radio substations to 266 km. Hue wired-radio station transmits two programs daily, including a 30-minute newscast and the 15-minute program "Hue, the Land and People."  
[Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Sep 86 OW] /9599

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